CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE HEAPE TRACT, DORCHESTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 437

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive cultural resources survey of a 587 acre tract located in southeastern Dorchester County, South Carolina. The work was conducted to assist Ms. Paula Murphy of Centex Homes comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The tract, which borders existing neighborhoods to the east (Coosaw Creek Country Club), west (Heatherwoods Subdivision and Old Fort Estates), and south (The Farm at Wescott Plantation), and the Charleston County line to the north and northeast, will be developed for single family occupancy. The surrounding area is being quickly developed with neighborhoods, schools, and commercial structures.

The proposed undertaking will require the clearing of the tract, followed by construction of various infrastructure elements, such as roads, stormwater drainage, and utilities. Individual lot construction will involve grading, additional utility construction, and subsequent building of structures. These activities have the potential to affect archaeological and historical sites and this survey was conducted to identify and assess archaeological and historical sites that may be in the project tract. For this study an area of potential effect (APE) 0.5 mile from the proposed tract was assumed.

An investigation of the archaeological site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology identified six previously recorded sites (38CH2038, 38CH2039, 38CH2040, 38CH2042, 38CH2043, and 38CH2065) in the APE.

Site 38CH2038 is a light ceramic and lithic scatter and historic subsurface scatter that was recommended not eligible for the National Register. Site 38CH2039, which was also recommended not eligible for the National Register, is the remnant of a structure that looks to have been industrial in nature. Site 38CH2040 is a light brick and artifact scatter, possibly associated with 38CH2039. This site was also recommended not eligible for the National Register. Sites 38CH2042 and 38CH2043 are both light prehistoric pottery and lithic scatters with a small historic scatters that are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Site 38CH2065 appears to be the remnants of an inland rice dike system and was recommended potentially eligible for the National Register.

The maps at the S.C. Department of Archives and History were also consulted to see if any National Register of Historic Places sites were in the vicinity of the project area. None were identified. A county-wide architectural survey was performed in 1997, so these records are thought to be complete (Fick 1997).

The archaeological survey of the tract incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals on transects which were placed at 100-foot intervals along the roads running through the tract. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. A total of 2,012 shovel tests were excavated along 90 transect lines.

As a result of these investigations, five sites (38DR248-38DR252) were found in the project area. Site 38DR248 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic scatter that is recommended not eligible due to the lack of quantity and quality of remains needed to address significant research questions. Site 38DR249 is a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century domestic scatter. This site is recommended eligible for the

National Register. Site 38DR250 is a possible slave settlement that may extend from the eighteenth to the early nineteenth century. This site is potentially eligible for the National Register for its ability to address significant research questions. Site 38DR251 is a twentieth century domestic site that is recommended not eligible for the National Register. This site extends into the late twentieth century and this modern occupation heavily overshadows the earlier occupancy of the site. Site 38DR252 is the eighteenth to nineteenth century McKewn Settlement that is recommended eligible for the National Register for ability to address significant research questions.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during clearing activities. Crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Ms. Paula Murphy of Centex Homes in North Charleston, South Carolina. The work was conducted to assist Centex Homes with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project site consists of a 587 acre tract (443 acres of high ground and 144 acres of wetland) proposed to be used for residential development south of the city of Summerville, South Carolina (Figure 1). The survey area borders existing neighborhoods on the east (Coosaw Creek Country Club), west (Heatherwoods Subdivision and Old Fort Estates), and south (The Farm at Wescott Plantation) sides, while the Charleston County line is the north and northeast boundary.

The tract consists of low, slightly undulating topography. Mixed pines and hardwoods dominate the vegetation, however hardwood stands and areas of wetlands are also present. The surrounding area is being quickly developed into neighborhoods and industrial centers.

The tract, as previously mentioned, is intended for a residential development. This work will require the construction of utilities such as electrical lines as well as an expanded road system when development begins. There will likely be increased short-term noise, traffic, and dust levels associated with the project. These activities have the potential to damage or otherwise affect any cultural resources that may be present on the tract.

This study, however, does not consider any future secondary impact of the project, including increased or expanded development of this portion of Dorchester County.

We were requested by Ms. Paula Murphy of Centex Homes to provide a proposal for the survey. A proposal was supplied to Centex Homes on September 19, 2005. Fieldwork on the project began on November 14, 2005.

Initial background investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. As a result of that work six previously recorded sites (38CH2038, 38CH2039, 38CH2040, 38CH2042, 38CH2043, and 38CH2065) were identified in the 0.5 mile APE. Site 38CH2038 is a light ceramic and lithic scatter and historic subsurface scatter that was recommended not eligible for the National Register. Site 38CH2039, which was also recommended not eligible for the National Register, is the remnant of a structure that looks to have been industrial in nature. Site 38CH2040 is a light brick and artifact scatter, possibly associated with 38CH2039. This site was also recommended not eligible for the National Register. Sites 38CH2042 and 38CH2043 are both light prehistoric pottery and lithic scatters with a small historic scatters that are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Site 38CH2065 appears to be the remnants of an inland rice dike system and was recommended potentially eligible for the National Register.

Examination of architectural sites at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History failed to identify any previously recorded sites. No sites were found in the 1997 countywide architectural survey (Fick 1997).

The title search was performed on December 15 at the Dorchester County Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC), with subsequent work conducted at the Colleton County RMC in

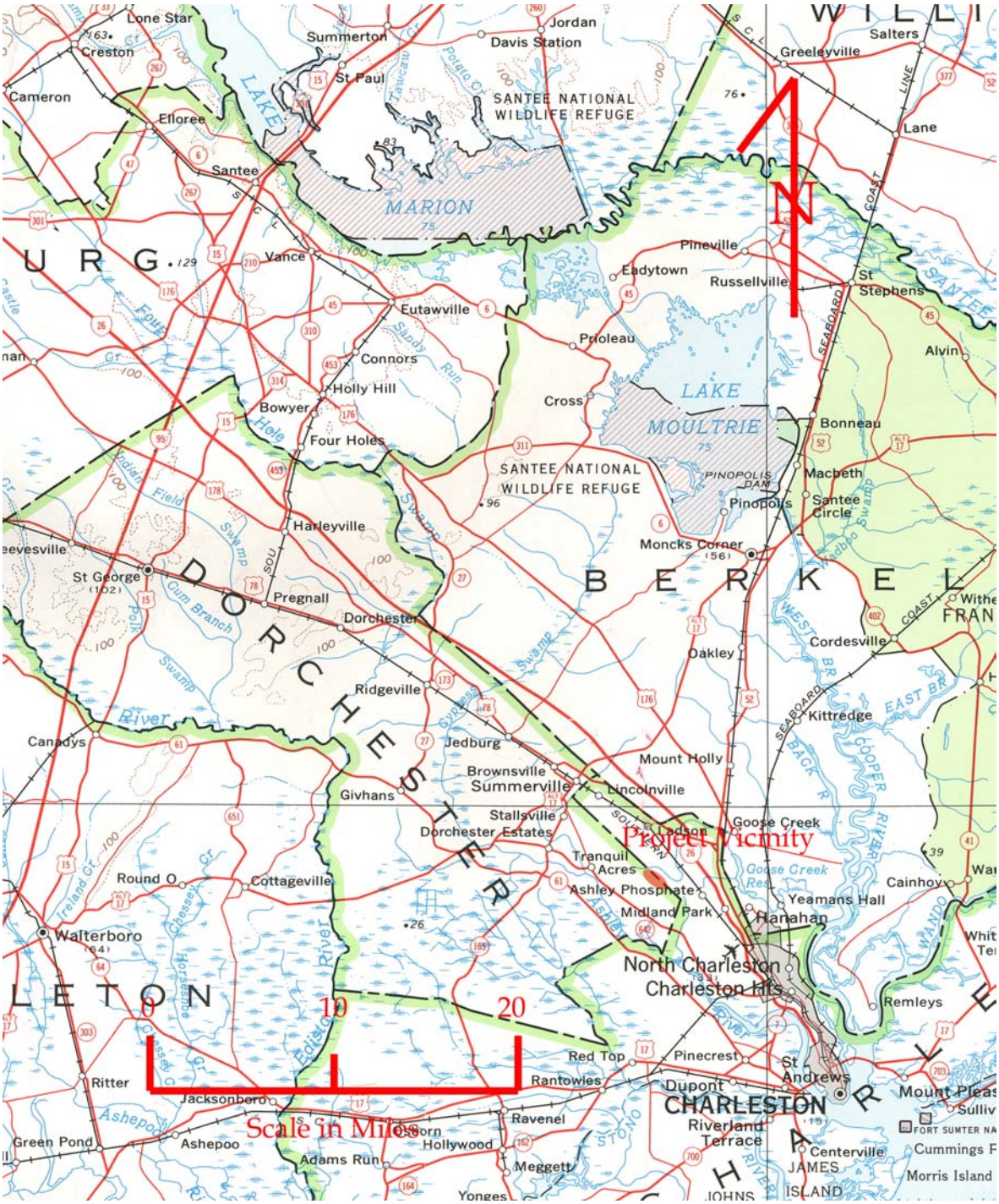

Figure 1. Project vicinity in Dorchester County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

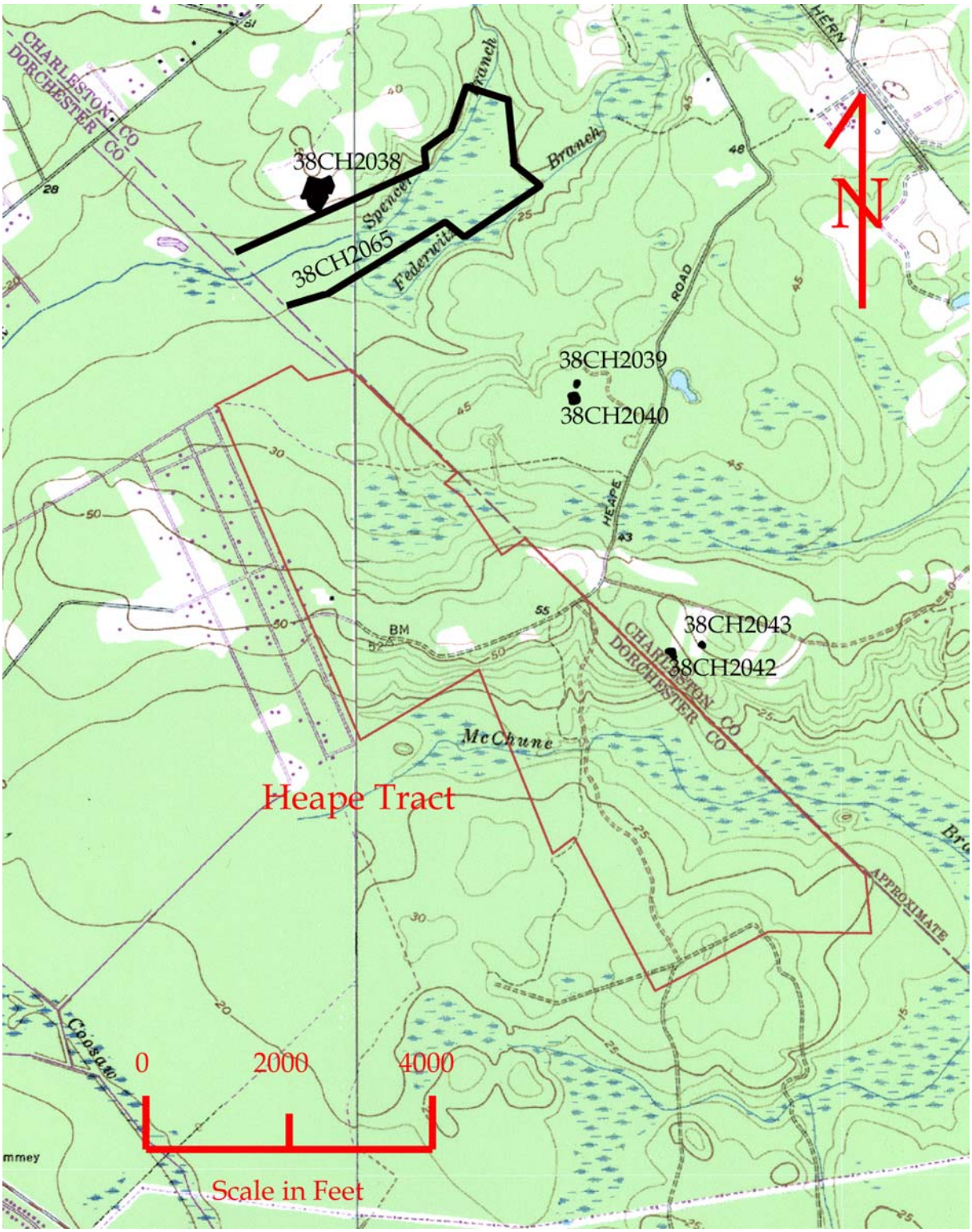

Figure 2. Project tract with previously identified sites (topographic map is USGS Stallsville and Ladson 7.5′).

Walterboro and the Charleston County RMC in Charleston. Some additional secondary research was conducted at the Thomas Cooper Map Repository and the South Caroliniana Library.

The archaeological survey was conducted from November 14 to December 1, 2005 by Ms. Nicole Southerland and Ms. Julie Poppell under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley.

This report details the investigation of the project area undertaken by Chicora Foundation and the results of that investigation.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Physiography

The project area is situated in the southeastern portion of Dorchester County, just west of the Charleston County border. The project area is slightly undulating, with elevation dropping toward the southern portion of the tract and toward the wetland areas throughout the parcel.

Dorchester County is situated in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. It is bounded to the north by Orangeburg County, on the east by Berkeley County, on the south by Charleston County, and is separated from Colleton County on the west by the Edisto River. The county is drained by the Edisto and Ashley Rivers. Elevations in the county range from about 3 or 4 feet above sea level along parts of the Ashley River to about 120 feet above sea level near Reevesville (Eppinette 1990:1). Elevations in the project area range from about 25 to 55 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

This portion of the Lower Coastal Plain contains nearly level soils. In a few small areas, primarily along major rivers and swamps, the soils are gently sloping. Less than 1 percent of the county is flooded daily or occasionally by saline water. All of the soils in the county were deposited or formed during the Pleistocene epoch. During this period, the ocean moved over the area, perhaps several times. As the ocean retreated, it left formations and terraces indicative of former shorelines and soils of different ages. The terraces in Dorchester County, from the sea to the inland, are the Recent, Pamlico, Talbot, Penholoway, Wicomico, and Sunderland. The project area is located in the Talbot Terrace, which ranges from sea level up to 42 feet above sea level (Eppinette 1990:89).

Geology and Soils

Figure 3. View of pines and hardwoods in the survey area.

The geology of the Lower Coastal Plain has been well described by Cooke (1936). Fluvial deposits of unconsolidated sands and clays dominate the area. Rocks are almost totally absent from the area, although Mills (1972[1826]:584) does note that some compact shell limestone was found on the Waccamaw between Gaul's Ferry and Bear Bluff.

Soils were primarily formed during the Pleistocene

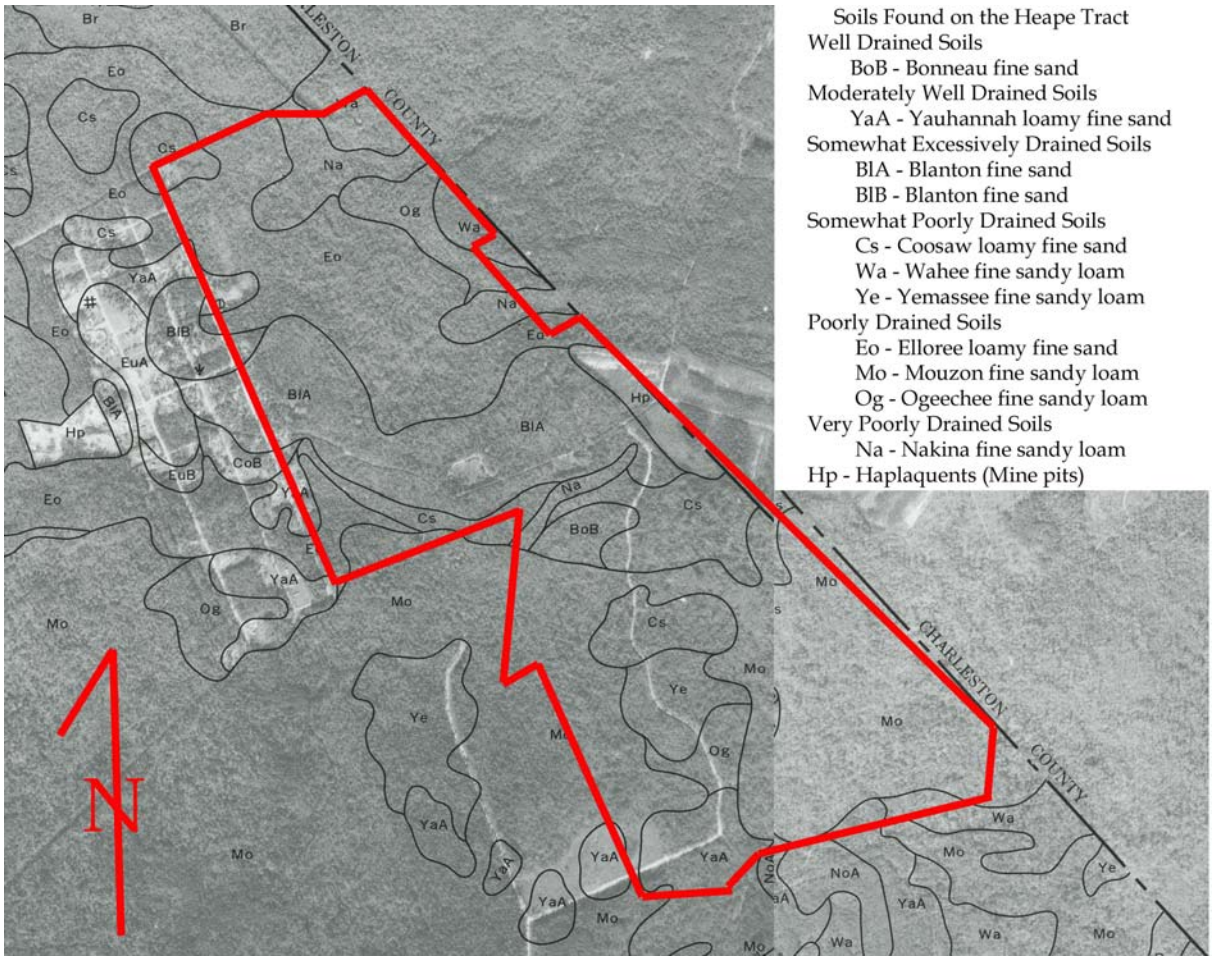

Figure 4. Map showing the soils found on the project tract.

epoch and several terraces were deposited (Dudley 1986:85). The project area is characterized by the Mouon-Brookman-Wahee Association, which has somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained soils with a loamy surface layer over a loamy clay subsoil.

Ten soil types are found on the project tract (Figure 4). Most of the tract is covered with poorly drained soils (Elloree loamy fine sand, Mouzon fine sandy loam, and Ogeechee fine sandy loam), somewhat poorly drained soils (Coosaw loamy fine sand, Wahee fine sandy loam, and Yemassee fine sandy loam) and very poorly drained soils (Nakina fine sandy loam). In much smaller quantities are well drained soils (Bonneau fine sand) and moderately well drained soils (Yauhannah loamy fine sand). There is also a contained area of somewhat excessively drained soils (Blanton fine sand).

Of the poorly drained soils, the occasionally flooded Elloree soils have an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.7 foot over a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy fine sand to 1.7 feet in depth. Mouzon soils, which are also occasionally flooded, have an A horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) fine sandy loam to 0.4 foot in depth over a light gray (10YR7/1) loamy fine sand to a depth of 0.7 foot. Ogeechee soils have an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.3 foot over a gray (10YR6/1) fine sandy loam to 1.0 foot in depth.


Figure 5. View of wetland areas within the project area.

Within the somewhat poorly drained soils, the Coosaw Series has an Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy fine sand to a depth of 0.6 foot over a very pale brown (10YR7/3) fine sand to a depth of 2.2 feet. Wahee soils have an Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.5 foot over a brown (10YR5/3) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.8 foot. Yemassee soils have an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) fine sandy loam to 0.5 foot in depth over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.8 foot. The very poorly drained soil, Nakina, has an A horizon of black (10YR2/1) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.9 foot over a dark gray (10YR4/1) fine sandy loam to 1.5 feet in depth.

Bonneau soils have an A horizon of gray (10YR5/1) fine sand to a depth of 0.2 foot over a very pale brown (10YR7/3) fine sand to 2.3 feet in depth. Yauhannah soils have an A horizon of grayish brown (10YR5/2) loamy fine sand to 0.3 foot over a pale yellow (2.5Y7/4) loamy fine sand to 1.5 feet in depth. Blanton soils have an A horizon of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) fine sand to a depth of 0.2 foot over a brown (10YR5/3) fine sand to 0.7 foot in depth.

Climate

Elevation, latitude, and distance from the coast work together to affect the climate of South Carolina, although Dorchester is clearly dominated by its proximity to the ocean. Much of the weather is controlled by the proximity of the Gulf Stream, about 50 miles offshore. In addition, the more westerly mountains block or moderate many of the cold air masses that flow across the state from west to east. Even the very cold air masses that cross the mountains are warmed by compression before they descend on the Coast.

Consequently, the climate of Dorchester County is temperate. The winters are relatively mild with a mean temperature of 48°F and the summers are hot and humid, with a mean temperature of 79°F and average humidity of 55%. Rainfall in the amount of about 50 inches is good for a broad range of crops. About 31 inches of rain (or 60% of the total) occurs during the growing season, April through September. The average growing season is about 223 days, although early freezes in the fall and late frosts in the spring can reduce this period.

Floristics

In the better drained areas of the county, native trees consist mainly of loblolly pine, longleaf pine, oak, and hickory. Sweet gum, blackgum, yellow poplar, maple, tupelo, ash, and cypress are in the wetter soils. Mills (1972[1826]:510) comments that,

[an a]bundance of the finest pine

> timber is found in this district. Rafts of it are annually transported down the Edisto, to Charleston. Besides the pine, there are the live oak, poplar, cypress, beech, hickory, walnut, chestnut, and a variety of oak, the palmetto, and indeed all the different kinds of trees and shrubs common to the adjoining districts.

Mills, in the early nineteenth century, remarked that:

> South Carolina is rich in native and exotic productions; the varieties of its soil, climate, and geological positions, afford plants of rare, valuable, and medicinal qualities; fruits of a luscious, refreshing, and nourishing nature; vines and shrubs of exquisite beauty, fragrance, and luxuriance, and forest trees of noble growth, in great variety (Mills 1972:66).

Mills (1972[1826]: 66-85) also notes that a number of trees, such as loblolly pines, longleaf pines, red bay, red cedar, and live oaks, were used for the production of tar and turpentine, the construction of houses and ships, and furniture making. Cypress was also used for construction purposes, but became more difficult to obtain by the end of the eighteenth century when cypress swamps in the county were cleared and a system of dikes and ditches were constructed for rice fields. The tidal influence in the county was used to flood and drain the fields. Regarding tidal rice cultivation, Mills stated that "[t]he rice lands are very productive, yielding on an average two barrels, or 1400 pounds of rice to the acre," (Mills 1972[1826]: 505). He further stated that other swamplands were "remarkably fine for raising cotton and corn; 600 to 800 pounds of see cotton being the usual product to the acre, and 20 to 30 bushels of corn" (Mills 1972[1826]: 505).

The project area's vegetation consists of mixed pines and hardwoods, areas with just hardwoods, and wetlands. Most of the survey area has poorly drained, occasionally flooded soils.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Previous Research

Dorchester County has received rather spotty attention. Although 49 projects have been recorded in Derting et al. (1991), with 18 (38%) representing compliance work, very few sites have been recorded. The same lack of activity is true for the bordering Colleton County. However, nearby Charleston and Berkeley Counties have sites numbering into the thousands. It does not appear that Dorchester County has a lack of sites, but instead has lacked sufficient research.

This is not to say that Dorchester County does not have some significant archaeological sites. While not in the project APE, the Old Dorchester State Historic Site includes the parish church (38DR3), an underwater site containing two wharves (38DR169), the tabby fort (38DR4), a shipwreck (38DR170), and a burial of two individuals (38DR152). The identification of these sites took place from to 1995 and can be detailed in a number of reports including work by Carillo (1973, 1975, 1976), Harmon (1980, 1981), Brooks and Harmon (1981), and Hartley (1984).

Three surveys have been performed in the project APE. All of these involve compliance reports (Bridgman and Poplin 1999; Bailey and Chambliss 2005; and Bridgman 2000). Within 1.0 mile of the survey area are at least two more surveys (Trinkley and Southerland 2004a and 2004b) with one extending into a data recovery for Tranquil Hill Plantation (Trinkley 2004).

As previously mentioned, a countywide architectural survey has been completed (Fick 1997), however no structures were found within the project APE.

The Prehistoric

The Paleoindian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1965). The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented towards the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124).

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society (see Service 1966), were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 2000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleoindian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited mammal. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with little modification to the South Carolina coastal plain and piedmont. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by

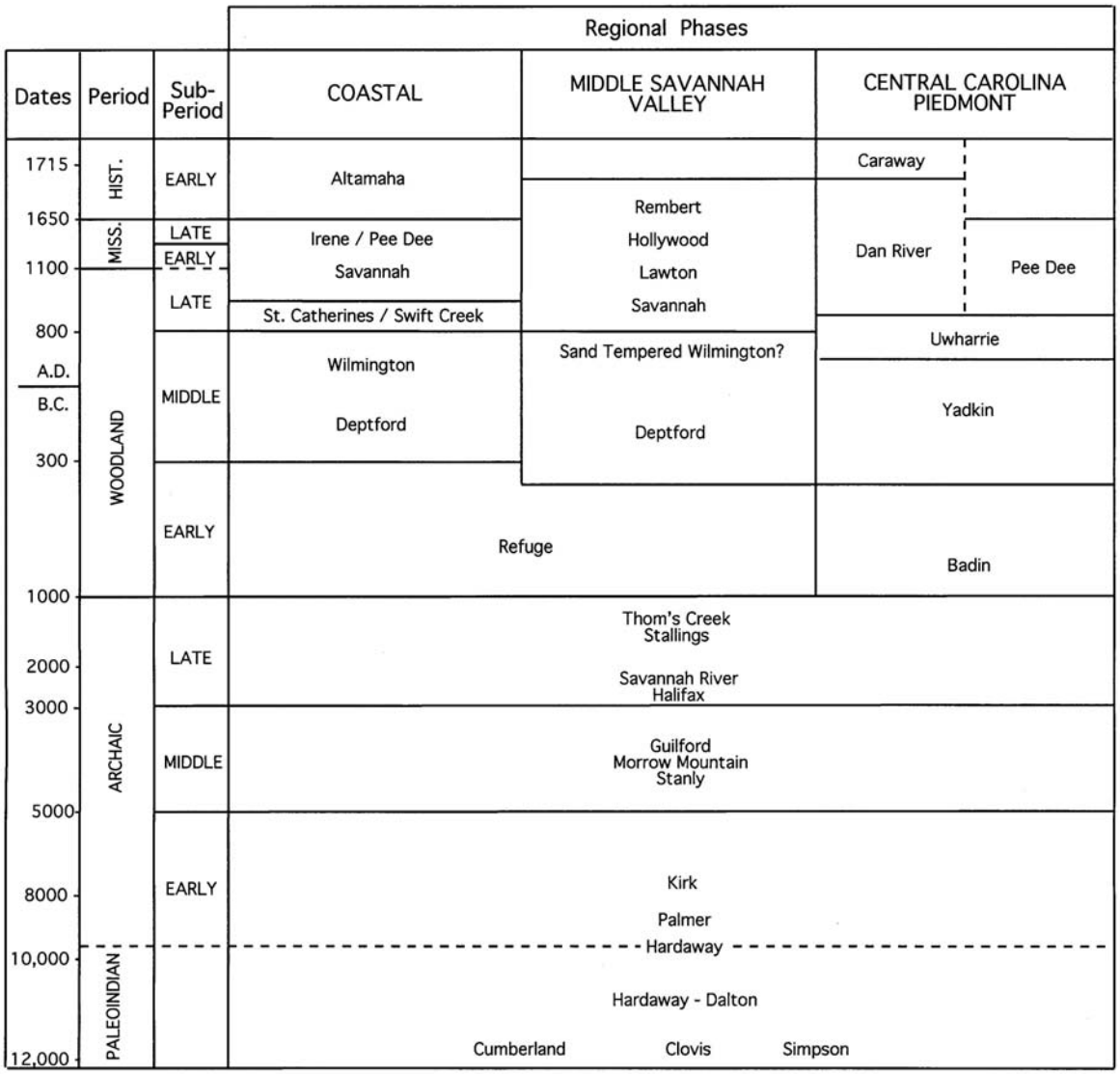

Figure 6. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina.

corner-notched and broad-stem projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

In the Coastal Plain of the South Carolina there is an increase in the quantity of Early Archaic remains, probably associated with an increase in population and associated increase in the intensity of occupation. While Hardaway and Dalton points are typically found as isolated specimens along riverine environments, remains from the following Palmer phase are not only more common, but are also found in both riverine and interriverine settings. Kirks are likewise common in the coastal plain (Goodyear et al. 1979).

The two primary Middle Archaic phases found in the coastal plain are the Morrow Mountain and Guilford (the Stanly and Halifax complexes identified by Coe are rarely

encountered). Our best information on the Middle Woodland comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work in the Little Tennessee River Valley. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and South Carolina, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

The Late Archaic is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued the intensive exploitation of the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups. The bulk of our data for this period, however, comes from work in the Uwharrie region of North Carolina.

The Woodland period begins by definition with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast (the introduction of pottery, and hence the beginning of the Woodland period, occurs much later in the Piedmont of South Carolina). It should be noted that many researchers call the period from about 2500 to 1000 B.C. the Late Archaic because of a perceived continuation of the Archaic lifestyle in spite of the manufacture of pottery. Regardless of terminology, the period from 2500 to 1000 B.C. is well documented on the South Carolina coast and is characterized by Stallings (fiber-tempered) pottery (see Figure 6 for a synopsis of Woodland phases and pottery designations). The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish.

Like the Stallings settlement pattern, Thom's Creek sites are found in a variety of environmental zones and take on several forms. Thom's Creek sites are found throughout the South Carolina Coastal Zone, Coastal Plain, and up to the Fall Line. The sites are found into the North Carolina Coastal Plain, but do not appear to extend southward into Georgia.

In the Coastal Plain drainage of the Savannah River there is a change of settlement, and probably subsistence, away from the riverine focus found in the Stallings Phase (Hanson 1982:13; Stoltman 1974:235-236). Thom's Creek sites are more commonly found in the upland areas and lack evidence of intensive shellfish collection. In the Coastal Zone large, irregular shell middens, small, sparse shell middens; and large "shell rings" are found in the Thom's Creek settlement system.

The Deptford phase, which dates from 1100 B.C. to A.D. 600, is best characterized by fine to coarse sandy paste pottery with a check stamped surface treatment. The Deptford settlement pattern involves both coastal and inland sites.

Inland, sites such as 38AK228-W, 38LX5, 38RD60, and 38BM40 indicate the presence of an extensive Deptford occupation on the Fall Line and the Coastal Plain, although sandy, acidic soils preclude statements on the subsistence base (Anderson 1979; Ryan 1972; Trinkley 1980b). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nut masts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford "base camps" comes from the Lewis-West site (38AK228-W), where evidence of abundant food remains, storage pit features, elaborate material culture, mortuary behavior, and craft specialization has been reported (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98).

Throughout much of the Coastal Zone and Coastal Plain north of Charleston, a somewhat different cultural manifestation is observed, related to the "Northern Tradition" (e.g., Caldwell 1958). This recently identified assemblage has been termed Deep Creek and was first identified from northern North Carolina sites (Phelps 1983). The Deep Creek assemblage is characterized by pottery with medium to coarse sand inclusions and surface treatments of cord marking, fabric

impressing, simple stamping, and net impressing. Much of this material has been previously designated as the Middle Woodland "Cape Fear" pottery originally typed by South (1976). The Deep Creek wares date from about 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1 in North Carolina, but may date later in South Carolina. The Deep Creek settlement and subsistence systems are poorly known, but appear to be very similar to those identified with the Deptford phase.

The Deep Creek assemblage strongly resembles Deptford both typologically and temporally. It appears this northern tradition of cord and fabric impressions was introduced and gradually accepted by indigenous South Carolina populations. During this time some groups continued making only the older carved paddle-stamped pottery, while others mixed the two styles, and still others (and later all) made exclusively cord and fabric stamped wares.

The Middle Woodland in South Carolina is characterized by a pattern of settlement mobility and short-term occupation. On the southern coast it is associated with the Wilmington phase, while on the northern coast it is recognized by the presence of Hanover, McClellanville or Santee, and Mount Pleasant assemblages. The best data concerning Middle Woodland Coastal Zone assemblages comes from Phelps' (1983:32-33) work in North Carolina. Associated items include a small variety of the Roanoke Large Triangular points (Coe 1964:110-111), sandstone abraders, shell pendants, polished stone gorgets, celts, and woven marsh mats. Significantly, both primary inhumations and cremations are found.

On the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, researchers are finding evidence of a Middle Woodland Yadkin assemblage, best known from Coe's work at the Doerschuk site in North Carolina (Coe 1964:25-26). Yadkin pottery is characterized by a crushed quartz temper and cord marked, fabric impressed, and linear check stamped surface treatments. The Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition to at least A.D. 300 coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin series in South Carolina was first observed by Ward (1978, 1983) from the White's Creek drainage in Marlboro County, South Carolina. Since then, a large Yadkin village has been identified by DePratter at the Dunlap site (38DA66) in Darlington County, South Carolina (Chester DePratter, personal communication 1985) and Blanton et al. (1986) have excavated a small Yadkin site (38SU83) in Sumter County, South Carolina. Research at 38FL249 on the Roche Carolina tract in northern Florence County revealed an assemblage including Badin, Yadkin, and Wilmington wares (Trinkley et al. 1993:85-102). Anderson et al. (1982:299-302) offer additional typological assessments of the Yadkin wares in South Carolina.

Over the years the suggestion that Cape Fear might be replaced by such types as Deep Creek and Mount Pleasant has raised considerable controversy. Taylor, for example, rejects the use of the North Carolina types in favor of those developed by Anderson et al. (1982) from their work at Mattassee Lake in Berkeley County (Taylor 1984:80). Cable (1991) is even less generous in his denouncement of ceramic constructs developed nearly a decade ago, also favoring adoption of the Mattassee Lake typology and chronology. This construct, recognizing five phases (Deptford I - III, McClellanville, and Santee I), uses a type variety system.

Regardless of terminology, these Middle Woodland Coastal Plain and Coastal Zone phases continue the Early Woodland Deptford pattern of mobility. While sites are found all along the coast and inland to the Fall Line, shell midden sites evidence sparse shell and artifacts. Gone are the abundant shell tools, worked bone items, and clay balls. Recent investigations at Coastal Zone sites such as 38BU747 and 38BU1214, however, have provided some evidence of worked bone and shell items at Deptford phase middens (see Trinkley 1990).

In many respects the South Carolina Late

Woodland may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500 to 700 years (cf. Sassaman et al. 1990:14-15). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

The South Appalachian Mississippian Period (ca. A.D. 1100 to 1640) is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European disease. The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The earliest phases include the Savannah and Pee Dee (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

Historic Overview

The English established the first permanent settlement in what is today South Carolina in 1670 on the west bank of the Ashley River. Like other European powers, the English were lured to the New World for reasons other than the acquisition of land and promotion of agriculture. The Lord Proprietors, who owned the colony until 1719-1720, intended to discover a staple crop whose marketing would provide great wealth through the mercantile system.

By 1680 the settlers of Albemarle Point had moved their village across the bay to the tip of the peninsula formed by the Ashley and Cooper rivers. This new settlement at Oyster Point would become modern day Charleston. The move provided not only a more healthful climate and an area of better defense, but:

> [t]he cituation of this Town is so convenient for public Commerce that it rather seems to be the design of some skillful Artist than the accidental position of nature (Mathews 1954:153).

While the Indian trade was profitable to many of the Carolina colonists, it did not provide the proprietors with the wealth they were expecting from the new colony. Early agricultural experiments, which involved olives, grapes, silkworms, and oranges, were less than successful. Consequently, the cultivation of cotton, rice, tobacco, and flax were stressed as these were staple crops whose marketing the proprietors could easily monopolize.

In 1696, further up the Ashley River, a grant of 1,800 acres on a peninsula of high land located between the Ashley River and the Boo-shoo-ee Creek (now Dorchester Creek, and also referred to as Boshoo or Boshoe Creek) was obtained by Massachusetts Congregationalists, and the town of Dorchester was established (Carillo 1973:5). Dorchester, located at the navigable head of the Ashley River became a center for trade and the distribution of goods (Walker 1941:50). Trade between local farmers, artisans, and merchants, and a lucrative deerskin trade comprised Dorchester's economy (Beck 1998:2). Naval stores, such as tar, pitch, and lumber were also exported from Dorchester.

The Congregationalist Church obtained 2,250 additional acres between 1699 and 1700, making the total acreage associated with the Congregationalist Church 4,050 acres (Smith 1905:70-72). Diaries belonging to elders of the church show that not all original occupants of the Dorchester settlement were associated with the Congregationalists, with "others that were concerned" also drawing lots for land divisions in the settlement along with church members (Smith 1905:72). Land was set aside in Dorchester for a "place of trade," a public square and streets, and a "commons" (Smith 1905:72-73). The space where the creek enters the river was also set aside for public use, and an additional 123 acres north of the town along Boshoe Creek was set aside for mill purposes.

Construction of a permanent brick church, called the "White meeting House" was begun sometime after 1700. During this time, the town began to grow and soon a number of merchants had established themselves in Dorchestertown (Smith 1905:79). New settlers to Dorchester received grants higher up and across the Ashley River. In 1706, the Act for the establishment of the Church of England in the Province was passed, resulting in the creation of six parishes, including St. Andrew's Parish, to which Dorchester belonged. By 1708, the town contained about 350 people.

In 1719, St. Andrew's Parish was divided and Dorchester became part of the St. George Parish, with 115 English families, including 500 persons and 1,300 slaves, living in the town (Smith 1905:80). Estate inventories show that both Anglicans and dissenters in Dorchester owned slaves (Beck 1998:2). According to an advertisement in the *South Carolina Gazette*, more than 300 African slaves from Angola were brought to Dorchester to be sold in order to avoid a smallpox epidemic in Charleston (Beck 1998:2).

Rice soon became more profitable than earlier crops in Dorchester, increasing the wealth of planters (Beck 1998:3), and encouraging the large scale introduction of slavery. Although introduced at least by the 1690s, rice did not become a significant staple crop until the early eighteenth century. At that time it not only provided the proprietors with an economic base the mercantile system required, but it was also to form the basis of South Carolina's plantation system (Carpenter 1973). The majority of the slaves owned in Dorchester were concentrated in the surrounding plantations, with fewer slaves owned by merchants and artisans in the township (Beck 1998:3). Many plantations sprung up along the Ashley River, including Middleton Place, Archdale, Chatsworth, Spring Farm and Cedar Grove (Walker 1941:23).

In 1719, a Statute for constructing a Church of England was enacted, and 150 acres were purchased for the church grounds. By 1734, the church repairs and the construction of the parsonage house were undertaken. The town's growth also enabled the construction of roads into the surrounding country and bridges over the Ashley River. Other Acts, in 1723 and 1734, were passed for establishing a fair and markets, and founding a free school. However, the school and housing for the school's master were not constructed until 1758.

Between 1752 and 1756, overcrowding within Dorchester and concerns over the unhealthiness of the area led the Congregationalists to move to Georgia, without a marked decrease to Dorchester's importance as a locus of trade and distribution. The exodus of the entire congregation however, meant that the "White Meeting House" church was no longer

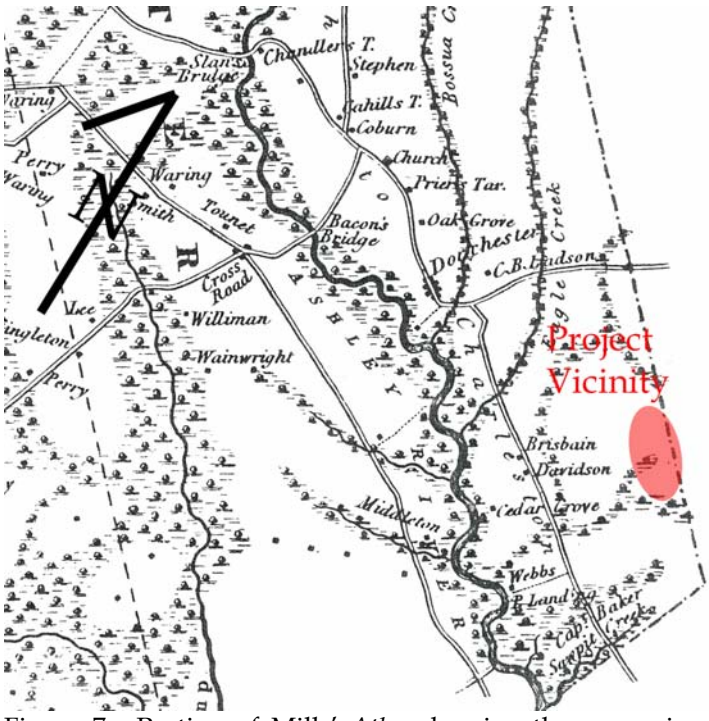

Figure 7. Portion of Mills' *Atlas* showing the approximate location of the project area.

used for church services, and sat vacant until later in the century (Smith 1905:92).

During this time, Dorchester was also affected, though not directly, by the increased hostilities in the country associated with the French and Indian Wars. Preparations took place in the state to develop fortifications and additions to existing coastal defense works at Port Royal, Winyaw, Fort Johnson, and Dorchester (Carillo 1973:7). A magazine and wall at Dorchester began construction in the late 1750s, with construction ceasing after 1760 most likely due to the decline of anxiety and tension in this area. The tabby fort built to assuage fears of attacks from Native Americans is still standing at the Old Dorchester State Historic Site on the high bank of the Ashley River (Beck 1998:1). The fort was constructed on the north side of the Ashley River in an area that comprised the extreme southern portion of the town of Dorchester. Carillo (1973:13) describes the tabby fort as a "flanked redoubt," which "resembles a pin wheel having four straight or slightly angling sides" (Carillo 1973:13).

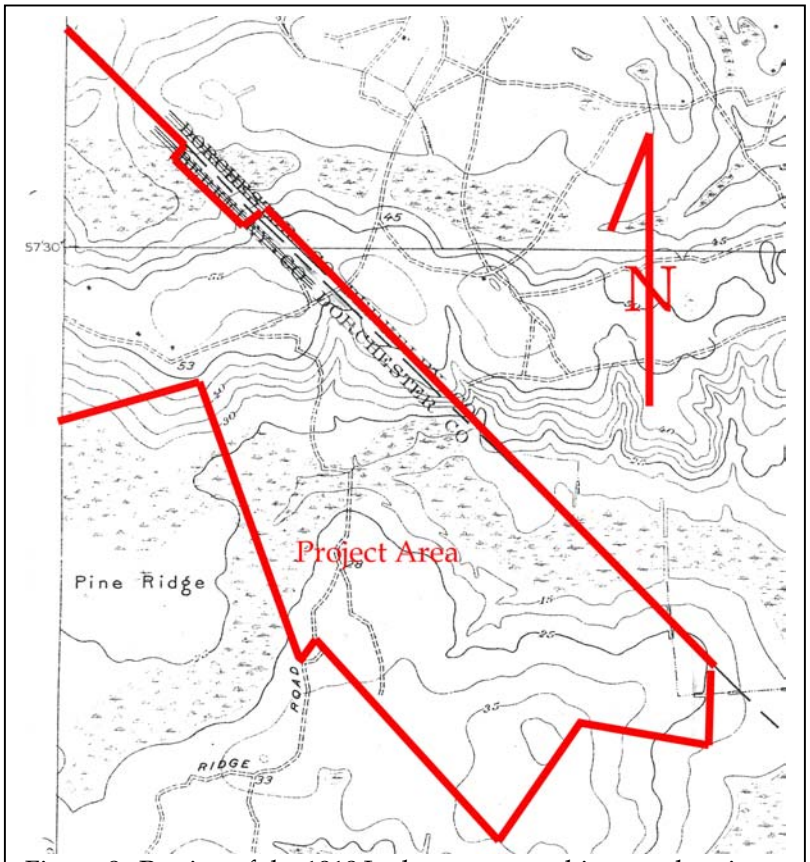

Figure 8. Portion of the 1918 Ladson topographic map showing a portion of the project area.

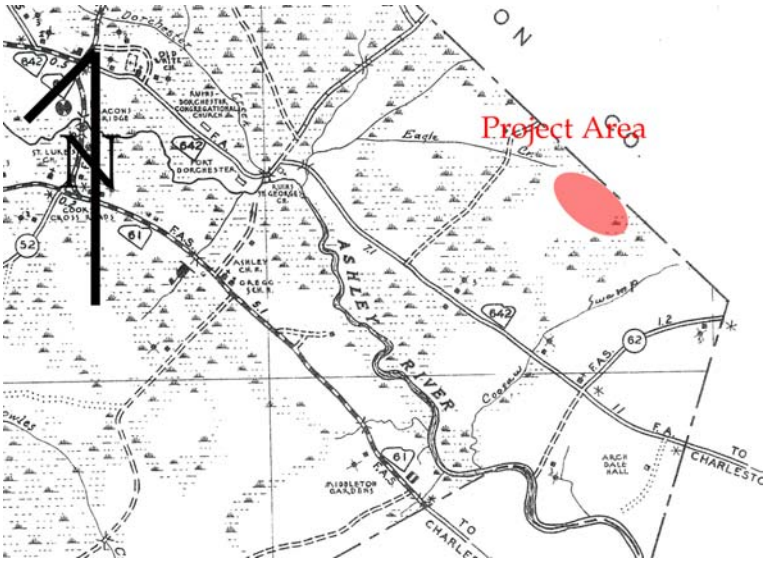

Figure 9. Portion of the 1939 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Dorchester County* showing the project area.

South Carolina's economic development during the pre-Revolutionary War period involved a complex web of interactions between slaves, planters, and merchants. By 1710 slaves outnumbered free people in South Carolina and by the 1730s slaves were beginning to be concentrated on a few, large slave-holding plantations. By the close of the eighteenth century, some South Carolina plantations had a ratio of slaves to whites that was 27:1 (Morgan 1977).

With the onset of the

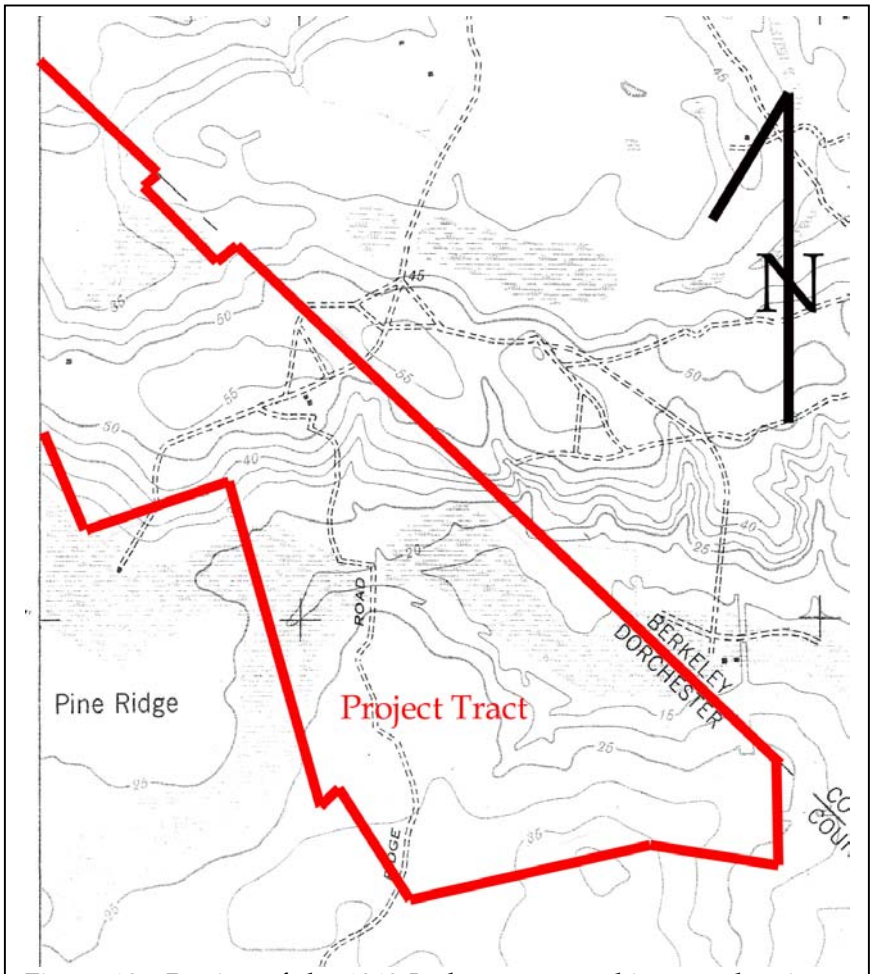

Figure 10. Portion of the 1940 Ladson topographic map showing a portion of the project area.

Revolutionary War, Dorchester was named as a possible armed post and by December 9, 1775, the Council of Safety of the Second Provincial Congress issued an order for manning the post with troops and militia (Carillo 1973:10).

With American forces defending Charleston, Dorchester was occupied twice by the British in 1780 and 1781. Dorchester was sacked and burned on December 1, 1781 when the British learned of an impending attack and retreated to Charleston (Carillo 1973:10).

Within five years of the Revolutionary War, Dorchester decayed rapidly (Smith 1905:86). According to Smith, this decline was due to several factors including the growth of the middle and upper country and the extension of the frontier, the development increased use of roads, the town's unsuitability for summer resorts for nearby planters, the planters' reliance on Charles Town for business needs rather than Dorchester, and the infertile land surrounding Dorchester (Smith 1905:85). The demise of Dorchester was facilitated by the growth of the town of Summerville by planters from the area who built houses and summer settlements there.

By 1832, Summerville had grown to the extent that the area was referred to as an "Old Summerville" and a "New Summerville" when the SC Canal and Railroad Company began building a railroad line (Walker 1941:78). Growth continued in the general area, prompting the creation of new counties. In 1800, Colleton County was formed from parts of Charleston County. Mills' *Atlas* from 1825, which shows the project area in Colleton District, fails to show any structures in the immediate project area (Figure 7). At this time, Summerville was part of Charleston County. By 1897, Dorchester County was formed from parts of Colleton and Berkeley County.

A 1918 Ladson topographic map (Figure 8) shows a portion of the survey area with at least three structures on the property. Only two of these structures were found.

Summerville continued to grow and by 1939, the South Carolina State Highway and Transportation Map shows the town to have a

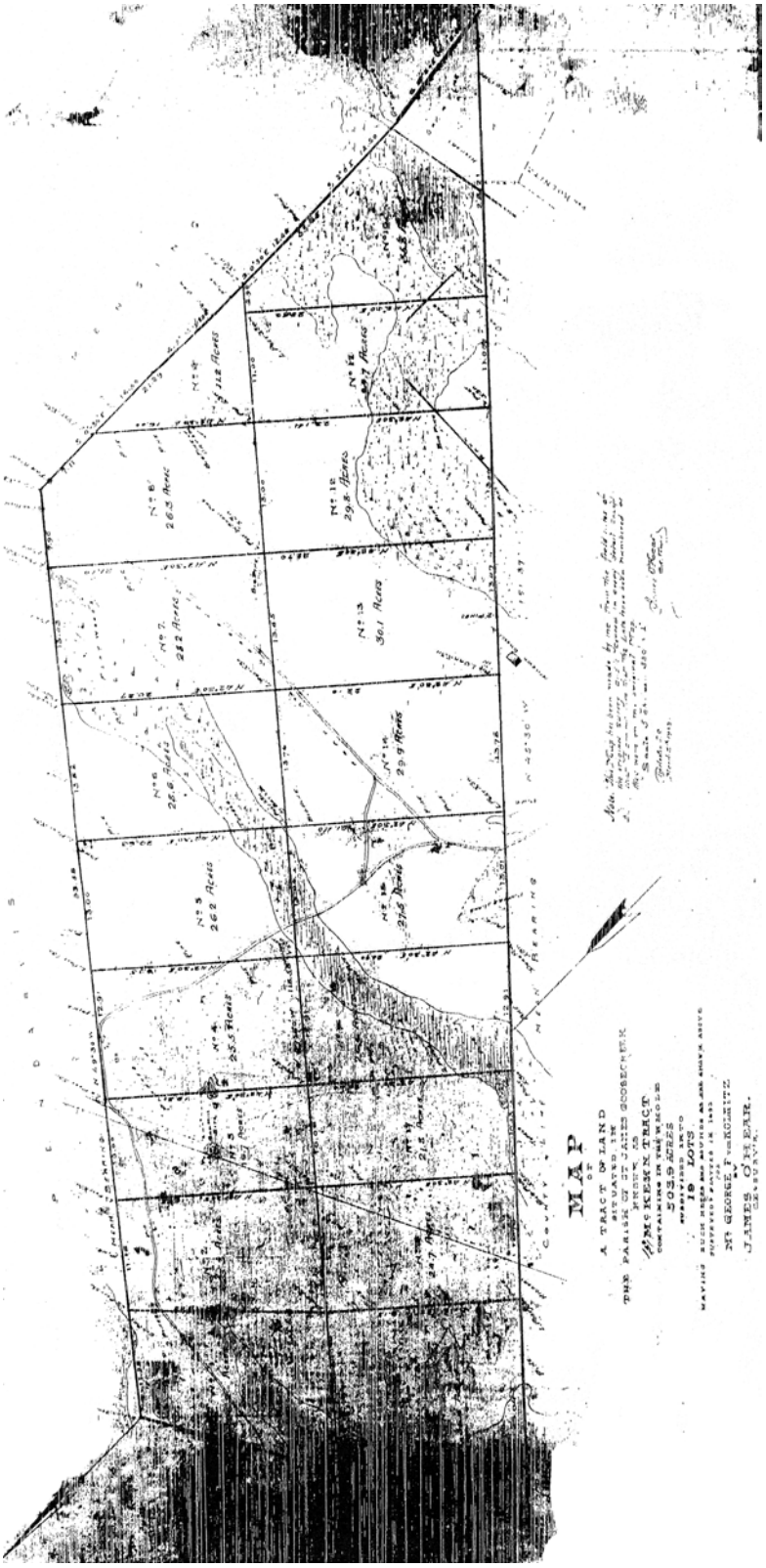

Figure 11. 1853 plat of the property just northeast of the current study tract.

population of 3,023. This map also shows that there were no structures located in the project area at this time (Figure 9). These maps indicate that while Summerville grew, the area near the old town of Dorchester was not actively developed in the early 1900s, and the project area also showed a lack of development. A 1940 Ladson topographic map (Figure 10) shows this with only one of the three structures that was shown on the 1918 map surviving. However, two additional structures are found on the 1940 map with one found in the field.

Project Tract

The earliest evidence of the tract is provided by H.A.M. Smith, who suggests the property was perhaps part of Charles Barker's and Spring Grove (Smith 1988:298-300). Regrettably, deeds are vague and plats are rare, so the exact boundaries are difficult to determine. Nevertheless, Smith would place the property, or some portions of it, in the hands of Archibald McKewn by 1797. He goes on to note that "the site of the old settlement on the McKewn part which was probably that of Charles Barker has been so destroyed that nothing can be gathered as to its character" (Smith 1988:300). This has been interpreted by some (Chambliss and Bailey 2005:44) to mean that the settlement was entirely destroyed.

We have not been able to retrace all of the deeds offered by Smith and at the present time the earliest indication of the tract is the November 30, 1814 sale of the tract by Nathaniel and Francis Gist of South Carolina to Archibald McKewn of St. George Parish, Colleton District, for $460. The parcel is described as a plantation of 667 acres and it was noted that a survey was conducted by John Diamond in August 1800 (this survey has not yet been identified). The tract was described as bounding on Lewis Poppenheim, Edward Hughes, Mrs. Moultrie, Est. D. Keller, Henry Markley, and Alexander James Wright (Charleston County RMC, DB U8, pg. 3).

In 1853, the property passed from Josiah C. McKewn and Mary E. McKewn, heirs of Mary McKewn deceased, to William B. McKewn for $1,000. At this point it was described as 906 acres, bounded northeast and east by the Est. of Miss Margaret Ryan, northwest by Poppenheim Esq., west by formerly Wright, southwest by Thomas Markley Esq. and south by Webb and Pepper. It was noted that these boundaries are as shown on a plat delivered with the deed (but apparently not recorded). The plantation, based on the description, spanned St. George Dorchester, and St. James Goose Creek, Charleston and Colleton districts (Charleston County RMC, DB E14, pg. 75).

It was also in 1853 that a plat was prepared by James O'Hear for "A Tract of Land Situated in the Parish of St. James Goose Creek Known as The McKewn Tract" that contained 503.9 acres. It shows the property to the north of the study tract subdivided into 19 lots and was being platted for George F. vonKolnitz (Figure 11). This plat shows the McKewn settlement on the current survey parcel to the south, suggesting that the 503.9 acres does, in fact, represent only a portion of the 906 acre tract as indicated by the McKewn deed.

We have not yet found the transfer from McKewn to vonKolnitz, although it seems likely that such a transfer took place since the 1853 plat was redrawn in 1909.

Regardless, by April 28, 1883 the property had passed to Emma L. Baker of Colleton County and was sold to William J. Sineath, Jr., also of Colleton, for $1,000. The tract is described as McKewn's Place and consisted of 1,000 acres. It was described as bounded north by J.T. Pendarvis, south formerly J. S. K. Burnet, now of B. C. Presley, east by J. T. Pendarvis, west by __ Heape and John Campbell (Charleston Cou-nty RMC, DB T18, pg. 386).

Sineath kept the property less than three years, selling it to H.C. Mensing of Summerville for $500 on February 22, 1886. At that time it was down to 900 acres, with the confusing notation

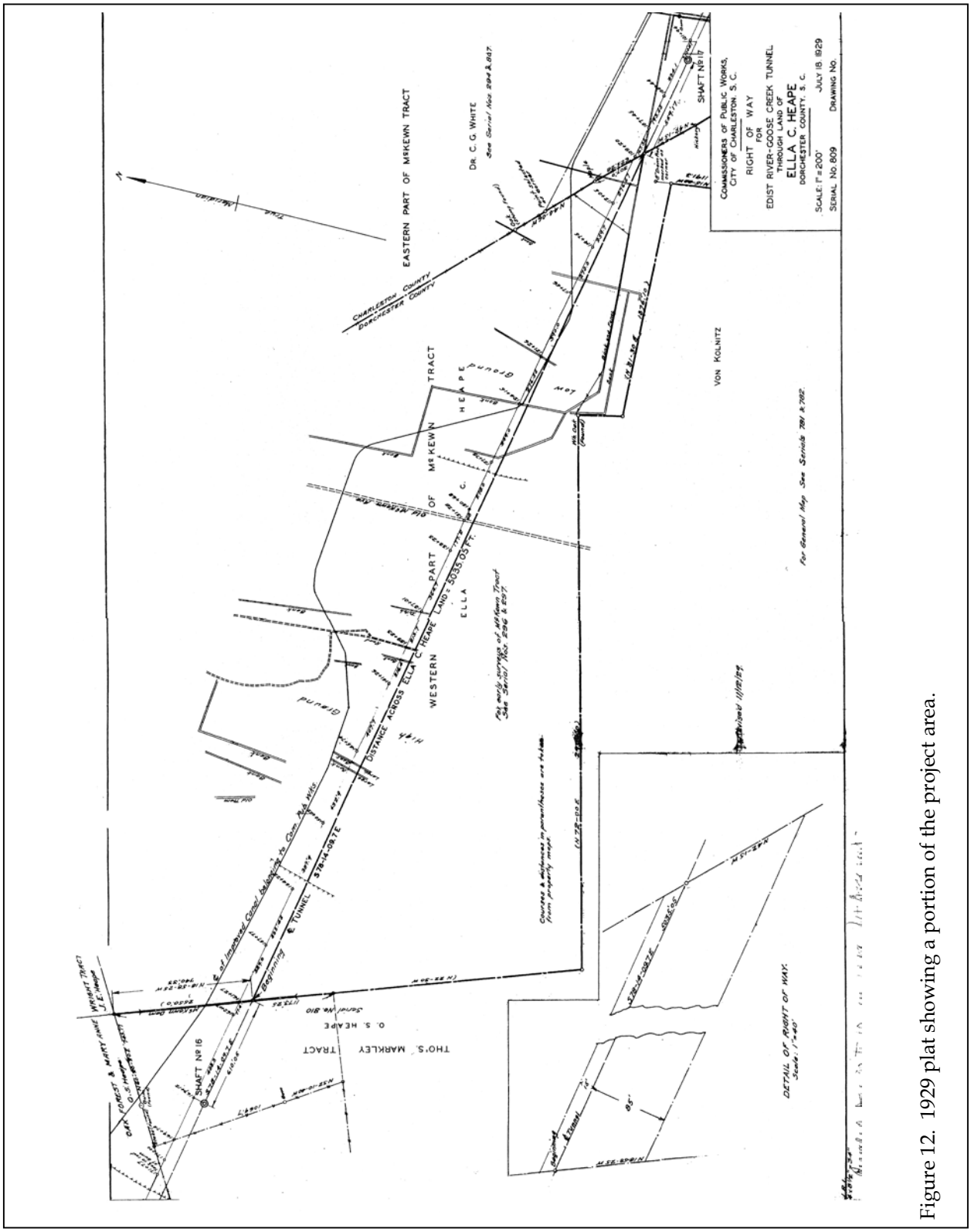

Figure 12. 1929 plat showing a portion of the project area.

that 500 acres were in Berkeley and 100 acres were in Colleton (and no explanation concerning the remaining 300 acres). It bounded north on the estate of James Heape and __ Pendarvis, south on J. J. Wescoat and B. C. Pressley, east on __ Pendarvis and __ Ravenel, and west on the estate of Heape and Sineath (Charleston County RMC DB B32, pg. 61).

Mensing retained the property until October 29, 1898, when he sold "part of the McKewn Plantation in Colleton County, now Dorchester County" containing 400 acres more or less to Ella C. Heape. The property was described as being bounded to the north on property formerly of J.E. Heape, now H.E. Young, to the east on the Dorchester/Berkeley line, south on Wayne and VonKolnitz, and west on lands of E.E. Heape (Dorchester Coun-ty RMC, DB 8, pg. 187).

In 1929, a portion of the property was again platted, this time by the Commissioners of Public Works, City of Charleston for the Edisto River-Goose Creek Tunnel right-of-way (which was to replace the Improved Canal that also ran through the property) (Figure 12). This plat reveals the "Old McKewn Avenue," no doubt the same road on the 1853 plat leading to the McKewn Settlement on the study tract. Although numerous ditches and banks are shown on the plat, the only significant feature is a small section of tram road, suggesting that the property had been aggressively logged or mined for phosphates.

The land has continued in the Heape family from that point forward. In 1938, a series of conveyances by the heirs consolidated the land under the ownership of James Edward Heape, who apparently farmed the tract (Dorchester County RMC, DB 67, pg. 540; DB 67, pg. 547; DB 67, pg. 550). In 1957, J.E. Heape died and the property passed to his wife, Charlotte D. Heape as a life estate. With her death it then passed to their children and grandchildren as partitioned (Dorchester County RMC, DB 188, pg. 321). A plat was prepared in 1965 that shows the property pre-partition, but fails to reveal any details of activities on the property other that the previously noted Edisto River-Goose Creek Tunnel and the canal. Otherwise, the property has its modern shape and boundaries.

RESEARCH METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques for the project area involved the placement of shovel tests at 100-foot intervals along transects placed at 100-foot intervals along the existing roads in the tract.

All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1.0 foot or until subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

Should sites (defined by the presence of three or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 50 feet area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

Transects were placed within the tract east to west with shovel tests running north and south. A total of 2,012 shovel tests were excavated within the project area on 90 transect lines (Figure 13).

The GPS positions were taken with a WAAS enabled Garmin GPS 76 rover that tracks up to twelve satellites, each with a separate channel that is continuously being read. The benefit of parallel channel receivers is their improved sensitivity and ability to obtain and hold a satellite lock in difficult situations, such as in forests or urban environments where signal obstruction is a frequent problem. This was a vital concern for the study area.

Architectural Survey

As previously discussed, we elected to use a 0.5 mile area of potential effect (APE). The architectural survey would record buildings, sites, structures, and objects that appeared to have been constructed before 1950. Typical of such projects, this survey recorded only those which have retained "some measure of its historic integrity" (Vivian n.d.:5) and which were visible from public roads.

For each identified resource, we would complete a Statewide Survey Site Form and at least two representative photographs were taken. Permanent control numbers would be assigned by the Survey Staff of the S.C. Department of Archives and History at the conclusion of the study. The Site Forms for the resources identified during this study would be submitted to the S.C. Department of Archives and History.

Site Evaluation

Archaeological sites will be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National

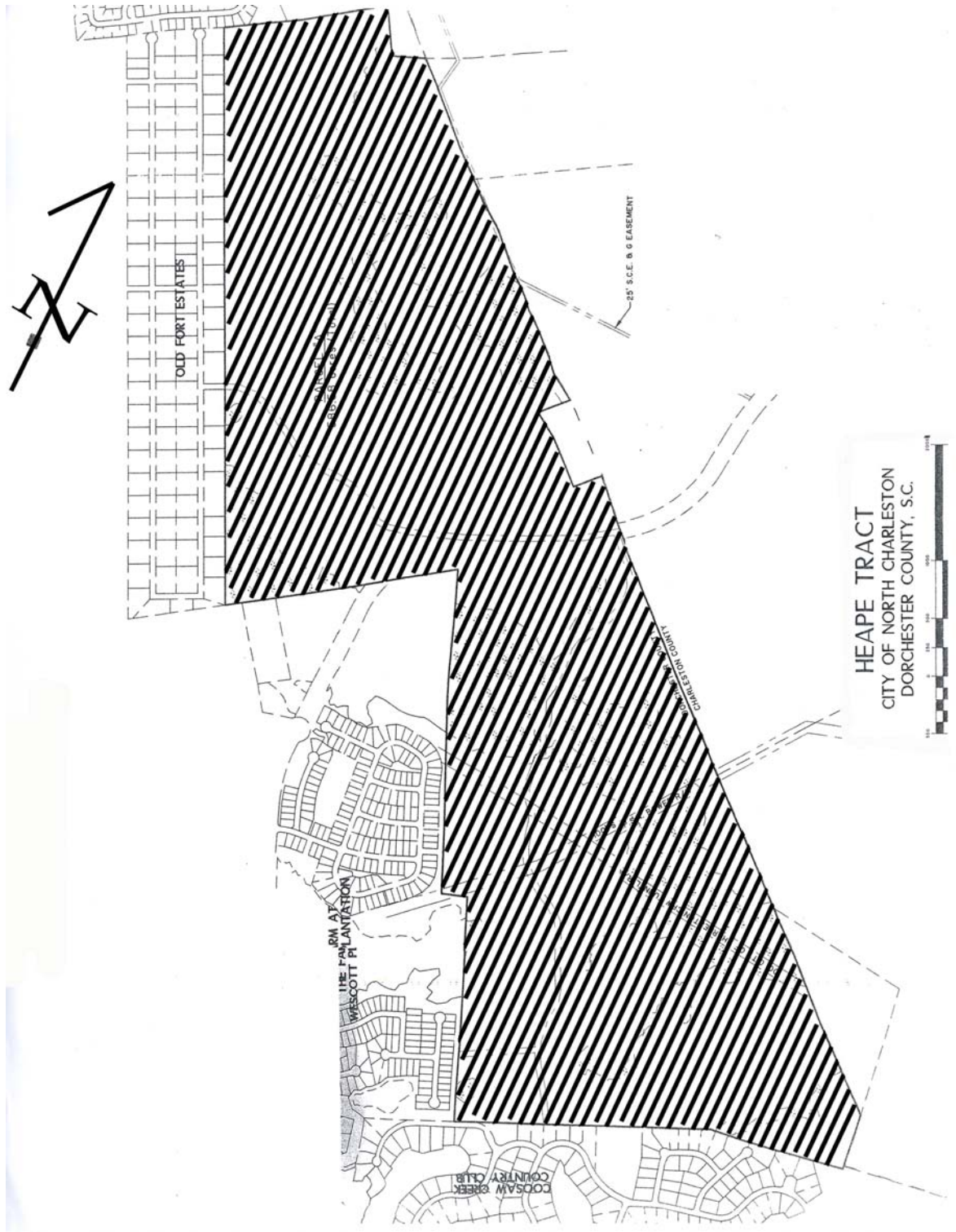

Figure 13. Project tract with transects.

Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

> the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
>
> a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;
- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;
- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;
- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and
- identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

Figure 14. Shovel testing in the project area.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on an archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. Materials from sites 38DR249, 38DR250, and 38DR252 have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. Artifacts from sites 38DR248 and 38DR251 were recorded and discarded in the field. A site form for each of the identified archaeological sites has been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to that agency as soon as the project is complete.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. In general, the temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of historic remains follow such authors as Price (1979) and South (1977).

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Introduction

As a result of this cultural resources survey five archaeological sites (38DR248-252) were recorded (Figure 15). Site 38DR248 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic site that is recommended not eligible for the National Register due to its lack of quality and quantity of remains needed to address significant research questions. Site 38DR249 is a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century domestic site, which is eligible for the National Register for its ability to address significant research questions of turn-of-the-century farmers of this region. Site 38DR250 is an eighteenth to nineteenth century scatter that is potentially eligible for the National Register for its variety of data sets and its potential to address significant research questions suitable to the site. Site 38DR251 is a twentieth century domestic site that is recommended not eligible for the National Register for its abundant post-1950 remains. Site 38DR252 is the eighteenth to nineteenth century McKewn Settlement and is recommended eligible for its information potential.

The architectural survey did not identify any structures or other resources beyond those identified by the 1992 survey, none of which were in the project APE (Fick 1992).

Archaeological Resources

38DR248

Site 38DR248 (Figure 16) consists of a subsurface scatter of late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts. It is situated on a ridge side slope, however the slope is subtle and appears more level in the field than on the topographic map. The elevation is about 50 feet AMSL. The site is surrounded by an area of mixed pines and hardwoods.

Shovel tests were performed at the initially proposed 100-foot intervals with Transect 70, Shovel Test 6 north of the road (100R200) positive. Additional shovel testing was performed at 50-foot intervals along the cardinal directions until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. A total of 34 shovel tests were excavated with seven positive (21%).

Shovel tests in the area generally produced the somewhat excessively drained Blanton soils, which have an A horizon of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) fine sand to 0.2 foot over a brown (10YR5/3) fine sand to a depth of 0.7 foot.

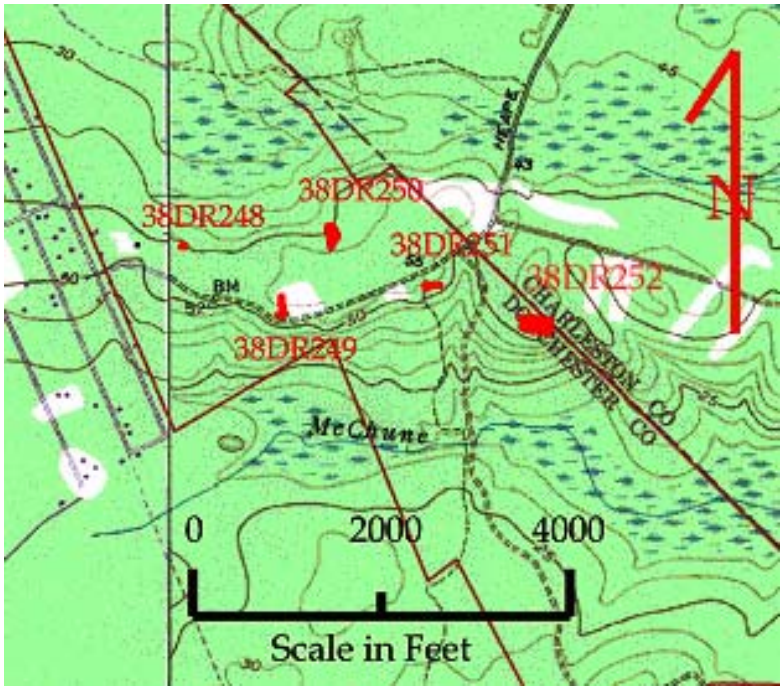

Figure 15. Topographic map showing the identified sites.

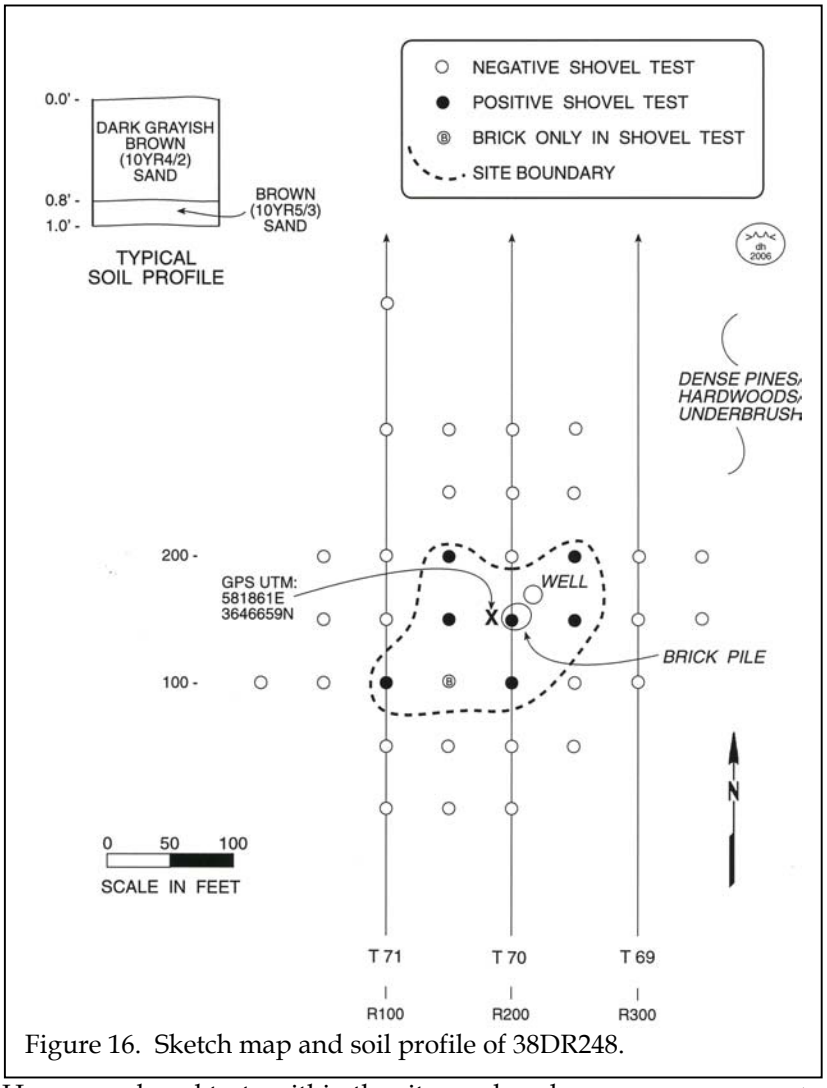

Figure 16. Sketch map and soil profile of 38DR248.

However, shovel tests within the site produced a profile of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sand to a depth of 0.8 foot over a brown (10YR5/3) sand to 1.0 foot in depth.

As previously mentioned, this site produced artifacts dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century (Table 1). For example, machine cut nails were used from 1825 to 1890 (and into the twentieth century for flooring), while wire nails started to be commonly used from 1880 to the present (Howard 1989:54-55). Blue transfer print whiteware was produced into the late nineteenth century. While no artifacts actually position the site into the twentieth century, the structure is shown on a 1918 topographic map and all of the artifacts would also have been common into the twentieth century (see Figure 8).

Within the site, a brick pile (150R200) (Figure 17) and a possible well or privy were also noted. A test inside of the feature, which was excavated to over 1.0 foot in depth, produced very sparse remains consisting of a machine cut nail, two pieces of clear glass, and part of a chain link fence. A test in the brick pile produced one wire nail, two pieces of window glass, and ten blue transfer print whiteware sherds from one vessel. Other shovel tests also produced sparse remains with only one or two small artifacts per test. Also in the area were several piles of carpet, which may be from the structure, or may have been dumped from elsewhere.

An estimated site dimension, given the brick pile, possible well/privy, and positive shovel tests, is about 100 feet north-south by 150 feet east-west. A central UTM coordinate is 581861E 3646659N (NAD27 datum).

While wells and privies are generally a good source cultural information (see, for example, a well excavation in Berkeley County, Zierden et al. 1986: 42-47) given their ability to preserve materials such as wood, leather, and other ethnobotanical remains that would, in other contexts, be destroyed, the feature at 38DR248 produced very few remains.

Post-antebellum wells have not been studied as much as antebellum wells, however this site failed to produce the quality and quantity of remains needed to warrant additional testing.

Table 1.
Artifacts from 38DR248

	100R100	100R200	150R150	150R200	150R250	200R150	200R250	Well/privy	**Total**
Kitchen Group									**16**
Blue transfer print whiteware				10					
Glass, clear	2	2						2	
Architecture Group									**9**
Nail, machine cut			1		2			1	
Nail, wire				1			1		
Window glass				2		1			
Activities Group									**1**
Chain link fence parts								1	
									26

We have been unable to find any history regarding this site or who lived in the structure. In addition, the integrity of the site appears to have been compromised by modern trash in the area.

Consequently, we recommend this site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and recommend no additional management activities, pending the review and concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office.

38DR249

Site 38DR249 (Figure 18) is a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century domestic site situated on a subtle ridge side slope at an elevation of about 50 feet AMSL. A central UTM coordinate, taken at the possible well, is 582181E 3646445N (NAD27 datum).

Shovel testing was performed at the originally proposed 100-foot intervals with Transect 61, Shovel Test 2 (600R600) north of the road positive. Close interval testing was then performed at 50-foot intervals along the cardinal directions until two negative tests were found. A total of 55 tests were excavated with eight (15%) positive with artifacts and an additional four tests positive with only brick.

Profiles, in the mixed pine and hardwood forest, were similar to the somewhat excessively drained Blanton soils, which usually have an A horizon of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) fine sand to a depth of 0.2 foot over a brown (10YR5/3) fine sand to 0.7 foot in depth. A representative sample of soils at the site, however, produced a grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand to a depth of 1.0 foot over a brown (10YR5/3) sand to 1.5 feet in

Figure 17. View of brick pile found at 38DR248.

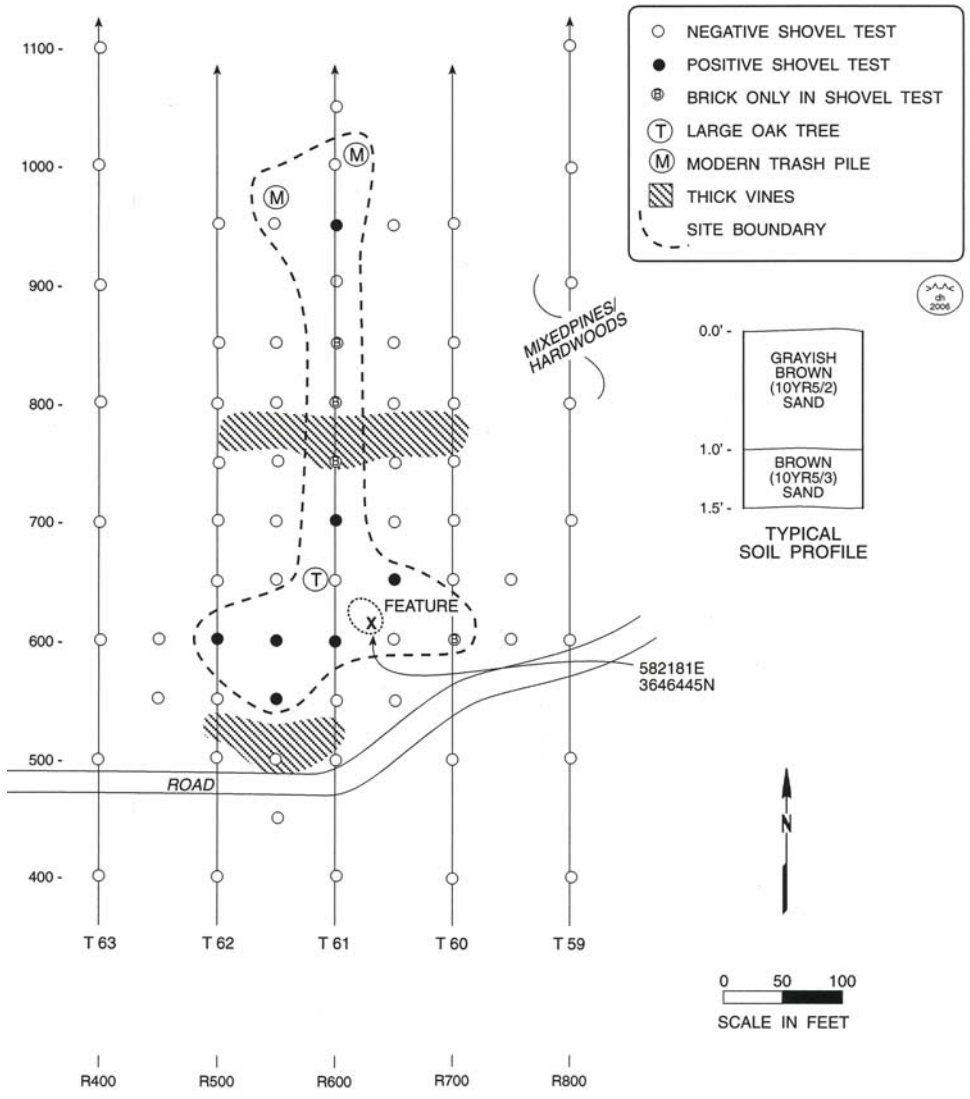

Figure 18. Sketch map and soil profile for 38DR249.

depth. Artifacts were found in the top 1.0 foot layer of soil, with exception of the possible well, which produced brown (10YR5/3) sand to about two feet.

Modern trash piles were also found in several areas of the site, but appear to be north of the central portion of the site. The shovel tests with only brick produced only one or two small pieces – nothing that would denote a structure location.

The site encompasses an area of about 400 feet north-south by 200 feet east-west. The structure appears on the 1918 Ladson topographic map (see Figure 8), however the archaeological footprint appears to be gone by the 1940s.

As previously mentioned, the artifacts date from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (Table 2). For example, wire cut nails were used widely by the 1880s (Howard 1989:55). The site, however, predominately produced post 1900 artifacts. From the shovel tests, a plastic button would have been produced after 1930 while a screw-top mustard jar with the label "Owens Illinois Glass Co." dates to around 1941.

The feature, which is likely a well or privy, produced numerous datable artifacts (Figure 19). Wells and privies have the potential to be a good source of cultural information (see, for example, the excavation of a well and two privies in Richland County (Trinkley et al. 2006a)). They tend to preserve materials such as wood, leather, and other ethnobotanical remains that would, in other contexts, be destroyed. While

only one ceramic, an undecorated whiteware fragment with a mean date of 1860, was recovered, datable glassware was abundant. A brown glass beer bottle with the base labeled "Duraglas, Owens Illinois Glass Co., Streator, Ill. Plant" and the date of 1951 was found at the feature along with a base of a light green panel bottle with the name "Pierce Glass Co." that dates the bottle between 1905 and 1917. A clear ketchup bottle has the mark "Fairmount Glass Works, Inc., Fairmount, Ind." and dates between 1945 and 1960. The remaining glass recovered from the site dates between these bottles.

Other datable artifacts include tin cans that have a sanitary seal with internal double side seal that date after 1894, a stove drip pan that dates around 1957, and machine-made shoe fragments, which would have been manufactured after 1862. In addition, two peach pits were recovered, showing the potential of preservation of ethnobotanical remains within the feature.

Excavation of the feature at 38DR249 has the potential to provide information about the lifeways of postbellum farmers. Very little work

Table 2.
Artifacts from 38DR249

	550R550	600R550	600R600	610R630	650R650	700R600	950R600	**Total**
Kitchen Group								**28**
Whiteware, undecorated				1				
Glass, clear	1		1			1		
Glass, clear base				1				
Glass, clear lip				2				
Glass, clear mustard jar					1			
Glass, clear ketchup bottle				1				
Glass, brown base				2				
Glass, brown beer bottle				1				
Glass, aqua soda bottle fragment					1			
Glass, melted					1			
Tin can				11				
Metal can key						1		
Peach pits				2				
Clothing Group								**3**
Plastic button			1					
Shoe fragment				2				
Architectural Group								**8**
Nail, wire		1		2	1		1	
Stove drip pan				1				
Vertical wick lamp				1				
Clear lamp glass					1			
Activities Group								**4**
Light green glass panel bottle				1				
Brown glass lip (Clorox bottle)				1				
UID metal fragment		1						
Metal chain link						1		
								43

Figure 19. View of the feature and surrounding site area at 38DR249.

has been conducted at these sites, save a few in depth studies in the 1980s (see for example Trinkley and Caballero 1983a; Trinkley and Caballero 1983b; and Trinkley et al. 1985). The wells, however, were not examined in these studies.

While most of the collected artifacts for the site appear to be typical for farmers of this era, we have the opportunity to better understand the manifestations of farming in the South through a small, but undisturbed context.

In addition, Mrs. Agnes Heape, the daughter-in-law of Edward Heape who built the house that was located on 38DR249, was briefly interviewed about the site (the first interview was on December 22, 2005 and the second interview was on January 11, 2006). Mrs. Heape appears to be one of the last living persons to have seen the house when it was in use on the property. While Mrs. Heape did not know the distinct workings of the farm, she was able to give considerable information about the site including what the house looked like, items that the family owned, and some of the habits of the family.

In particular, Mrs. Heape confirmed some of the archaeological findings from the field. Our fieldwork observed very few, small pieces of brick and the footprint of the site appears to be gone by the 1940s. Mrs. Heape said that in 1943, Mr. Eddy (what Edward Heape was called) disassembled the house and moved it to a new location – closer to stores and electricity. In addition, only one piece of ceramic was found while shovel testing. Mrs. Heape stated that the family had many nice things that had been handed down through the family, including antique furniture and fancy flatware. The Heape family owned two sets of dishes, one for everyday and one for special occasions. It seems as though the family took care of their belongings with the intention of keeping them in the family. The lack of ceramics in the archaeological footprint may indicate the care used with the items.

While Mrs. Heape's commentary does supplement some of the findings in the field, some of the information appears to be contradictory. For example, Mrs. Heape stated that not too many jars (or commercial foods) were used; however, our findings produced many bottles and glass fragments. We should note, the dates of some of the glassware post-date 1943 – when the house was moved – so additional work would be needed to account for such discrepancies.

Site 38DR249 has the ability to address such questions as diet (since ethnobotanical material and food tins were found inside the well) and status (evaluating the ceramics and other personal items). In addition, this site can be compared to other farm owners of this same period in the Upstate to determine if differences are present. This would require a more in depth study of the feature and the items it contains.

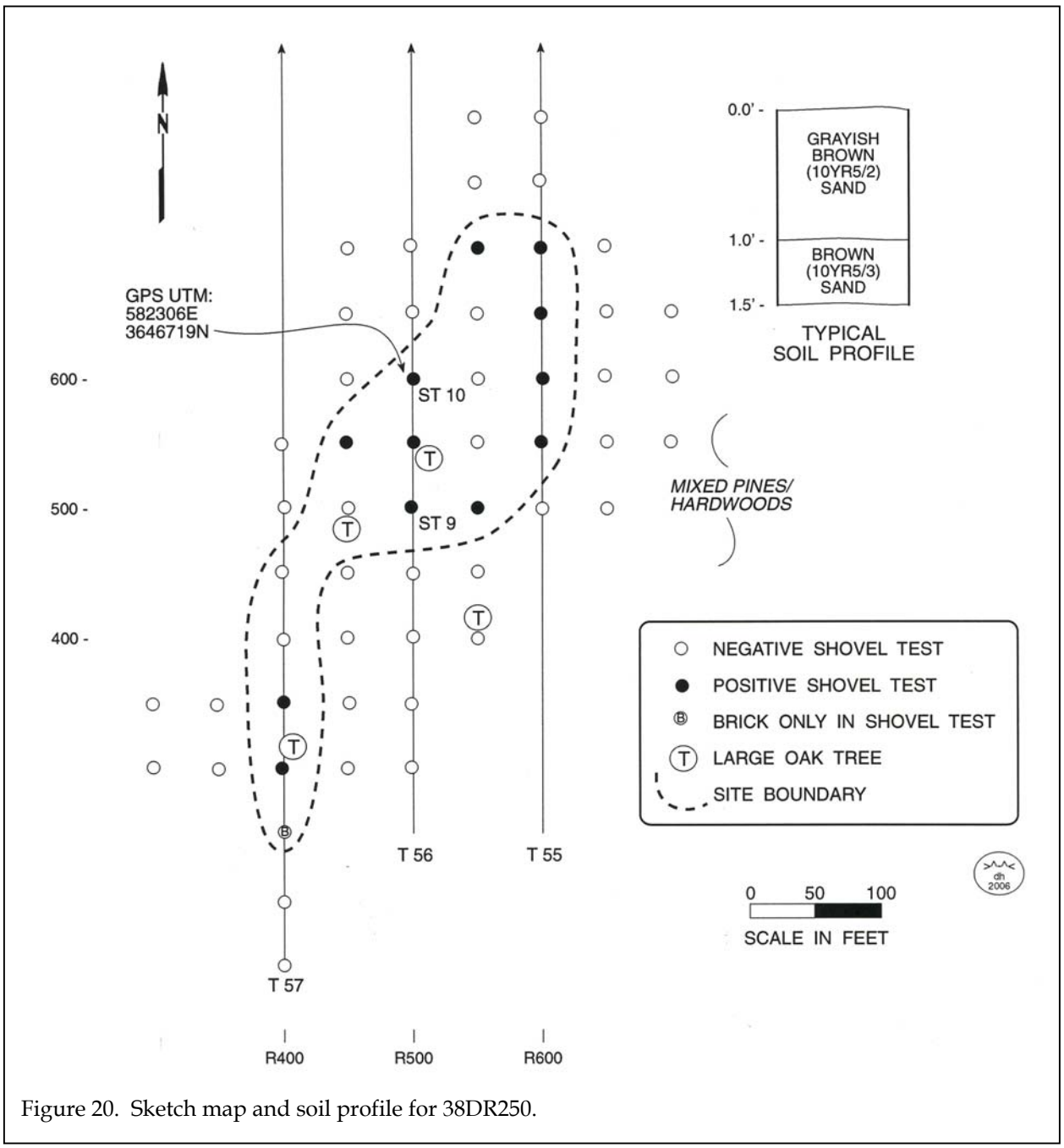

Figure 20. Sketch map and soil profile for 38DR250.

We have already been able to gain a tremendous amount of oral history from Agnes Heape, the wife of Branford who grew up in the house. For example, we find that the family appeared to be somewhat affluent given the number of antiques, two sets of dishes, and two sets of flatware. Some more higher status indications include water being pumped in through the house (less than 4% of farmers in South Carolina in 1930 had piped water (United States Department of Agriculture 1939)), the owning of a pressure cooker (which was quite expensive), and the use of outside help to do the laundry (an African-American woman would come to do laundry). However, the family never had electricity. In the 1930s in nearby Orangeburg

Table 3.
Artifacts from 38DR250

	300 R400	350 R400	500 R500	500 R550	550 R450	550 R500	550 R600	600 R500	600 R600	650 R600	700 R550	700 R600	**Total**
Kitchen Group													**18**
Pearlware, mocha	1												
Delft, blue handpaint					3								
Astbury ware-like												1	
Colono ware			1				3						
Glass, black		1		1		1	1			1		1	
Glass, aqua										1			
Kettle fragment								2					
Architecture Group													**2**
Nail, UID			1	1									
Tobacco Group													**1**
Pipe bowl fragment											1		
Activities Group													**1**
Brass ring												1	
Prehistoric													**2**
Deptford sherd										1			
Small sherd									1				
													24

County, only 1.5% of the homes had a power line providing electricity (United States Department of Agriculture 1939).

Mrs. Heape's information coupled with the archaeology has created a context for small, family farms in the low country. This site has the potential to provide information on the lifeways of the early twentieth century farm family.

Site 38DR249 is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its information potential. We recommend either preservation in place or data recovery, focused on the extant feature. No work should be performed in this area pending review and concurrence by the State Historic Preservation Office.

38DR250

Site 38DR250 (Figure 20) is an eighteenth to nineteenth century and small Middle Woodland scatter located on a ridge side slope at an elevation of about 50 feet AMSL. A central UTM coordinate for the site is 582306E 3646719N (NAD27 datum).

The site was found through shovel testing at the originally proposed 100-foot intervals with Transect 56, Shovel Test 9 (500R500) positive. Close interval testing was performed at 50-foot intervals along the cardinal directions until two consecutive negative tests were encountered. A total of 53 tests were excavated with 12 (23%) positive. The estimated site dimension is 200 feet east-west by 450 feet north-south.

Profiles were similar to the somewhat excessively drained Blanton soils, which usually have an A horizon of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) fine sand to a depth of 0.2 foot over a brown (10YR5/3) fine sand to 0.7 foot in depth. A representative sample of soils at the site, however, produced a grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand to a depth of 1.0 foot over a brown (10YR5/3) sand to 1.5 feet in depth. Artifacts were found in the top 1.0 foot layer of soil.

This survey collected historic artifacts from the eighteenth and nineteenth century representing archaeological data sets including

Figure 21. View of 38DR250 in a mixed pine and hardwood forest.

Kitchen (82%), Architecture (9%), Tobacco (5%), and Activities (5%) groups (Table 3). The artifacts (Table 3) were generally small in size and each test produced only a few artifacts. Some of the artifacts include blue handpainted Delft, which has a mean ceramic date (MCD) of 1750 and mocha pearlware, which has an MCD of 1843. Colono ware, thought to be a slave-made pottery, was common in the eighteenth century. "Black" glass was also common in the eighteenth century, although it was produced from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries (Jones and Sullivan 1985:14). The MCD for the site is about 1773, however the sample size is small for an accurate date.

The prehistoric component is small, producing only one identifiable specimen, a plain Deptford sherd, dating to the Middle Woodland. One other small unidentifiable sherd was also identified.

It seems reasonable to assume that this site is a slave settlement associated with the nearby McKewn Plantation, although, additional testing is needed to determine the function of this site. While no features were initially seen, it has been our experience that features may still remain relatively intact in the subsurface soil. Such an example is the discovery of a Colonial structure while strip testing at Youghal Plantation in nearby Charleston County (Trinkley et al. 2006b) and a well at Tranquil Hill Plantation, just west of the project area.

Site 38DR250 has been affected by cultivation, evidenced by some outlying artifacts, however there is still a distinct nucleus to the site. In addition, plowing only appears to have taken place to about 1.0 foot in depth, leaving the potential to identify intact features. This suggests that the site has the ability to address research questions.

For these reasons, 38DR250 is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Additional testing and historical research is needed to make an ultimate determination of eligibility.

38DR251

Site 38DR251 (Figure 22) is a twentieth century domestic site located on a side slope at an elevation of about 45 feet AMSL. A central UTM coordinate for the site is 582637E 3646516N (NAD27 datum).

The site was originally identified by the numerous piles of trash on the surface; however, shovel testing also produced some positive tests. A total 35 shovel tests were excavated at 50-foot intervals with six (17%) positive. The estimated site dimension is 250 feet east-west by 100 feet

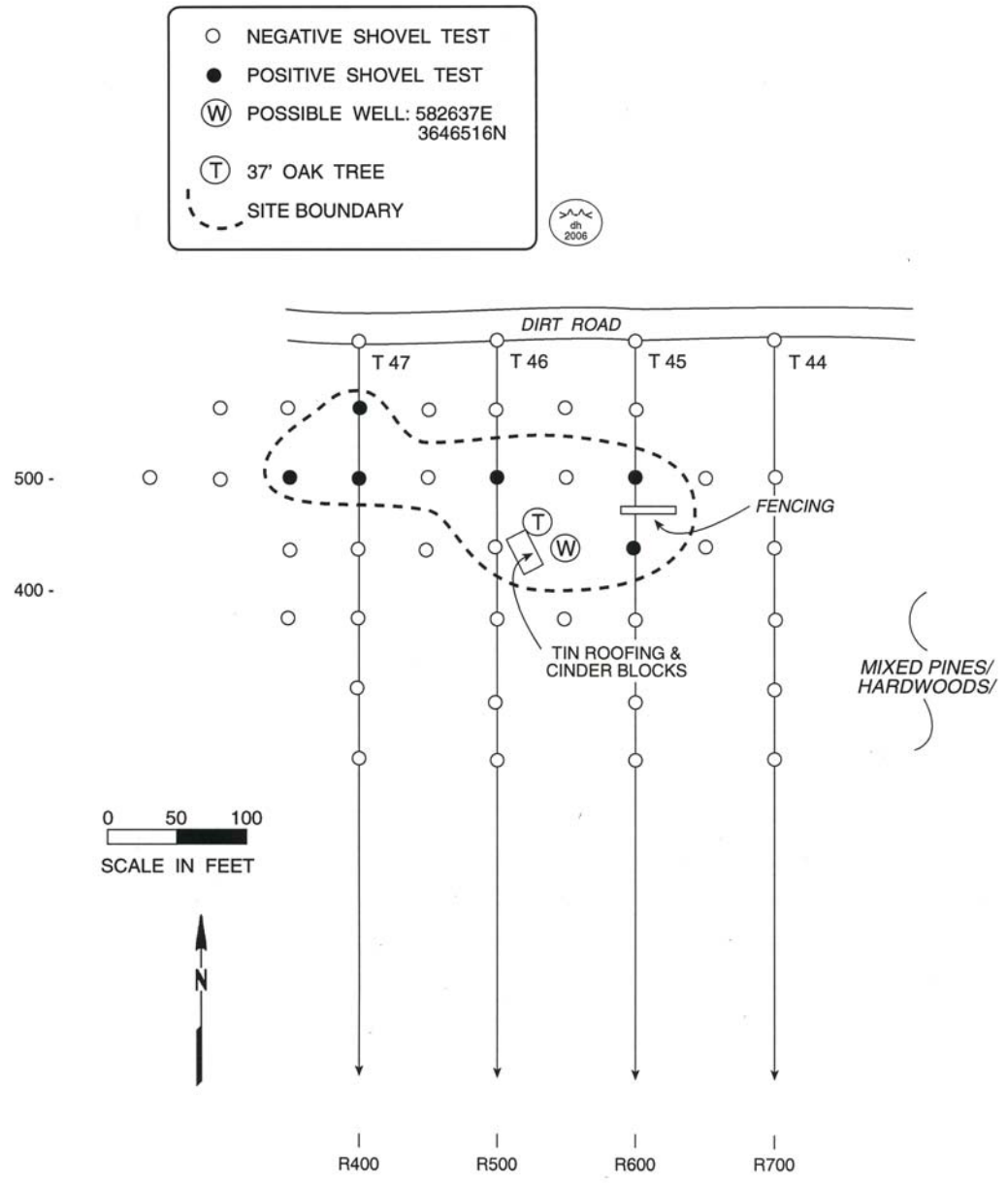

Figure 22. Sketch map and soil profile for 38DR251.

north-south.

Profiles were similar to the somewhat excessively drained Blanton soils, which generally have an A horizon of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) fine sand to a depth of 0.2 foot over a brown (10YR5/3) fine sand to 0.7 foot in depth. However, the A horizon at 38DR251 was somewhat deeper, extending to about 0.8 foot in depth.

The earliest map showing this structure is the 1940 Ladson topographic map (see Figure 10). The artifacts, however, appear to be much later (Table 4). For example, a 1983 penny was found at the site giving a terminus post quem for the site.

Table 4.
Artifacts from 38DR251

	450R550	450R600	500R350	500R400	550R400	500R500	500R600	**Total**
Kitchen Group								**58+**
Plastic soda bottles	5+							
Pull-tab cans	20+							
Clear peanut jars	10+							
Liquor bottles	20+							
Crown cap						1		
Plastic cap						1		
Glass, clear						1		
Architecture Group								**5**
Nail, wire				1	1			
Nail, machine cut		1					2	
Arms Group								**1**
Pellet gun casing				1				
Personal Group								4
1983 penny			1					
UID metal			3					
								68+

Other modern artifacts include finger-ring tab cans, which were first introduced in 1965 (Adams 1980), plastic Pepsi bottles, and glass peanut jars.

While some machine cut nails were found (they were located to the west of the nucleus of the site), these nails are still used presently for flooring and masonry purposes (Howard 1989:55). Piles of tin roofing and cinderblocks were also noted at the site.

There is a possible well associated with the site, however, the integrity of the well and the entire site has been compromised by a large amount of modern trash (Figure 23). Very few artifacts were found that pre-date 1950.

For that reason, 38DR251 is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activity is recommended pending review by

Figure 23. View of modern trash at 38DR251.

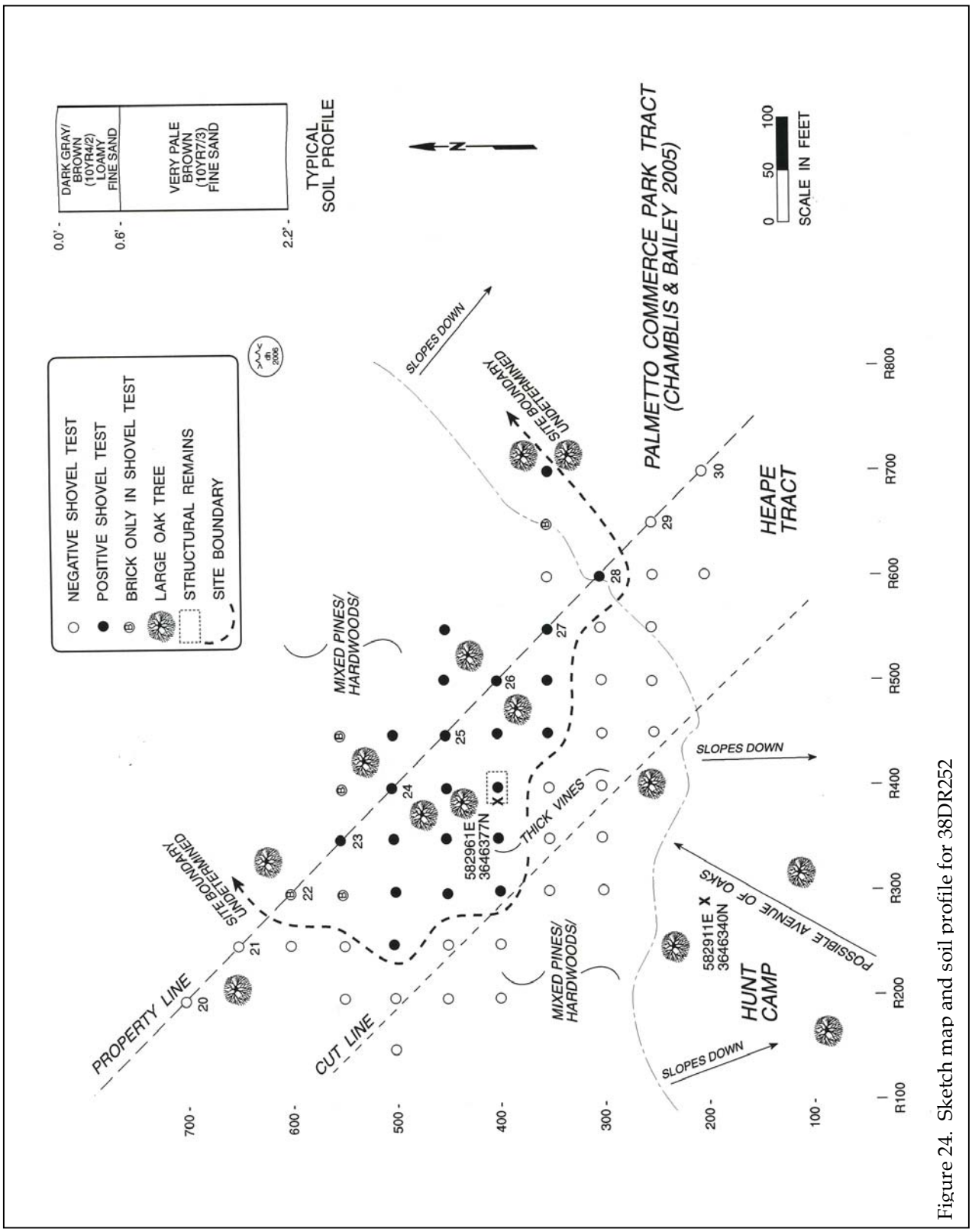

Figure 24. Sketch map and soil profile for 38DR252

Figure 25. View of structure remains from the McKewn Settlement.

the State Historic Preservation Office.

38DR252

Site 38DR252 (Figure 24) is the eighteenth to nineteenth century McKewn Settlement. It is located on a ridge top at an elevation of about 50 feet AMSL. A central UTM coordinate for the site is 582961E 3646376N (NAD27 datum).

The site was identified by positive shovel tests along the eastern property line of the project area. A total of 55 shovel tests were excavated at 50-foot intervals with 23 positive (42%) and an additional five shovel tests producing only brick. The estimated site dimension is 450 east-west by at least 300 feet north-south. (The northeast boundary extends off the study tract).

Profiles were similar to the somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sands, which generally have an Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy fine sand to 0.6 foot in depth over a very pale brown (10YR7/3) fine sand to 2.2 feet in depth.

As previously mentioned, the settlement is shown on an 1853 plat (see Figure 11) as the McKewn Dwelling. The house is also briefly mentioned by H.A.M. Smith (1988:300), when he visited the site in the early twentieth century, as being "so destroyed that nothing can be gathered as to its character." However, current investigations of the site identified the footprint of the house still intact (Figure 25).

While exact measurements were not obtained due to thick vegetation, the approximate dim-ensions of the structure, measuring the intact walls, are 33 feet in length by 18 feet in width. The structure also exhibits two end chimneys. There is a pit that is evident at the southeast corner of the structure that may be a possible well or cistern.

Artifacts collected from the shovel tests include items dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth century (Table 5). For example, machine cut nails were produced from 1820 (Howard 1989:55). Undecorated whiteware has a mean ceramic date of 1860 while undecorated creamware has a mean ceramic date of 1791. A mean ceramic date (MCD) for the site is between 1842 and 1843.

In assessing this site, we first note that there are a number of data sets. The shovel testing has produced at least four artifact groups – Kitchen and Architecture as might be imagined dominate the collection, but we have also recovered Tobacco and Clothing artifacts. A relatively large proportion – 40% -- of the shovel tests has yielded artifacts (and this percentage would be higher if the negative tests surrounding the boundary were excluded). The data sets also

Table 5. Artifacts from 38DR252

	300 R600	350 R450	350 R500	350 R550	350 R700	400 R300	400 R350	400 R400	400 R450	400 R500	450 R250	450 R300	450 R350	450 R400	450 R450	450 R500	450 R550	500 R250	500 R300	500 R350	500 R400	500 R450	550 R350	Surface	Total
Kitchen Group																									**29**
Glass, clear							1												2						
Glass, aqua																		1							
Glass, black		1		1							1														
Glass, light green									1																
Whiteware, undecorated		1							2													1		1	
Whiteware, annular												1												1	
Whiteware, blue transfer print																								1	
Whiteware, cable																				1					
Creamware, undecorated						1																			
Lead glaze slipware														1											
Refined earthenware, black lead glaze									1																
Colonoware	1		1	1	1				1	1				1	1					1					
Architecture Group																									**22**
Window glass								2						1					1		1				
Nail, machine cut							1	3				1	1	1						5					
Nail, unidentified								1						1						2			1		
Tobacco Group																									**1**
Pipe bowl fragment		1																							**2**
Clothing Group																			1						
Button								1																	**3**
Activities Group																	1								
Flower pot fragment												1			1										
UID metal																									**57**

include the foundation for the main house – identified in excellent condition, revealing not only the dimensions of the structure, but also evidence of two end chimneys. It is likely that data sets also exist that will provide additional information on the structure and its floor plan. There is no indication of looting, so it is likely that excavation within the structure will produce data on the architecture of the dwelling – with remains such as plaster and perhaps hardware being recovered. While no features were identified in the shovel testing, the soil profiles are all consistent and provide no indication of disturbance through either looting or phosphate mining – the settlement appears to be situated on an island of undisturbed soils. Clearly H.A.M. Smith's observations concerning the disturbance to the property were intended to reflect that there were no standing above grade walls, no intact gardens, and no clearly identifiable outbuildings – he was not commenting on the presence or absence of archaeological remains.

With the broad range of data sets present, it is possible to address a range of research questions. The artifacts are adequate to help us identify when the settlement was created and the structure built. They can address issues of lifeways and status, focusing attention on a planter about whom little may be found in historical accounts. The structure itself can address issues of architecture – helping us to better understand vernacular styles of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Study of this structure will help fill in gaps in our understanding of plantation architecture, so vividly revealed by Fick in her study of the plantation houses built by cotton planters (Porcher and Fick 2005).

Since little data recovery has been conducted in St. James Goose Creek Parish on middling status plantations, we believe that these research questions are significant, especially at the McKewn Settlement. They can provide data for comparison and contrast to other plantation settlements, such as Tranquil Hill, recently conducted nearby.

Consequently, this site is recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D – information potential. If green spacing is not possible, data recovery should focus on hand excavation within and immediately around the structure, followed by stripping in an effort to identify other structures or features that may be in close proximity. Of course, this work can only be conducted on the study tract; the portion of the site extending northward, off the tract, while likely also eligible has not been assessed and is not included in these data recovery recommendations. Coupled with these archaeological investigations, it is also appropriate to conduct more intensive historical research to evaluate data such as other plats, agricultural and slave schedules, and the social history associated with the tract.

Figure 26. View of the CPW open canal.

Architectural and Other Historic Resources

No historic properties noted in the 1992 Charleston Survey (Fick 1992) were found in the project APE. A drive of the surrounding roads verified the findings. This portion of Dorchester County is being quickly developed into neighborhoods, industrial plants, and commercial properties.

One resource that should be mentioned on the tract is the Edisto-Goose Creek Tunnel. A portion of the tunnel was also found northwest of the current project area in the town of Summerville (Southerland et al. 2004).

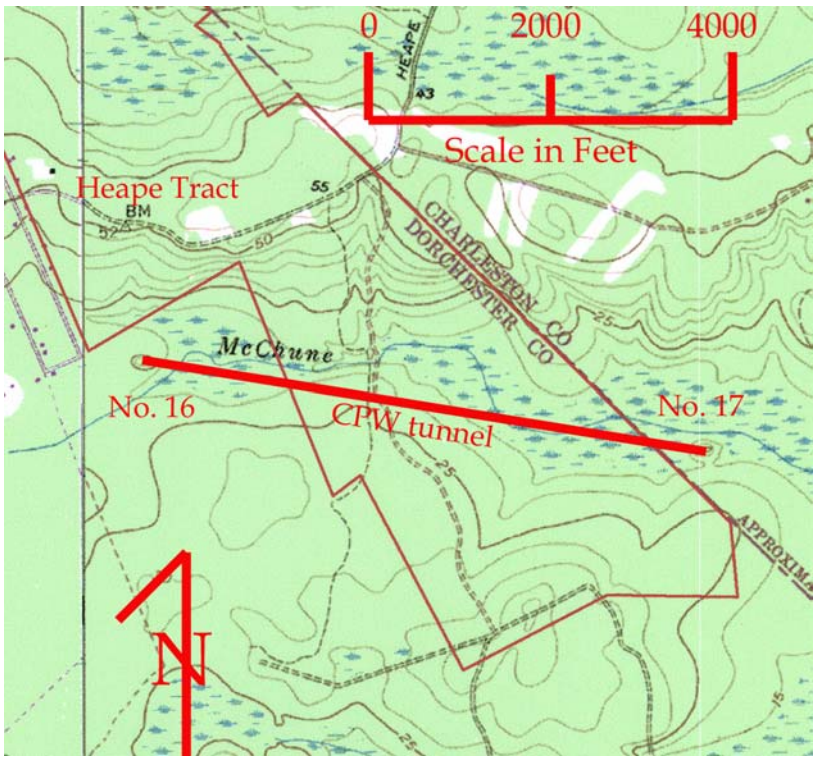

Figure 27. Portion of the modern topographic map showing the approximate location of the CPW tunnel between Shafts No. 16 and No. 17.

While the idea of the tunnel was first conceived in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, construction of the Commission of Public Works (CPW) operation did not occur until the 1920s (Fick 1997). At that time, the water flowed through an open canal, which is still visible on the current project tract (Figure 26). It was into the 1930s that the open canal was abandoned and an underground tunnel (also located on the current project tract) was constructed to replace the canal.

This tunnel, completed in 1937, extended 23 miles connecting the Edisto River to the Goose Creek Reservoir in Berkeley County. About 4,000 feet of the tunnel runs through the southern portion of the tract. Unlike the tract northwest of the current project area (see Southerland et al. 2004), which identified the tunnel through a large mound of dirt, the only way of knowing about the tunnel on the current tract is through examination of maps, including the 1929 plat (see Figure 12). This plat shows two shafts (No. 16 and No. 17) associated with the tunnel, both, however, are located off the property. The modern Ladson topographic map (revised in 1979) does show what appear to be two large mounds in the location of where these shafts might be (Figure 27). The mounds were created from the dirt that would have been brought to the surface in specified areas by a bucket (Sarah Fick, personal communication 2004).

These mounds, however, were not located during the survey since they were off the property, so it is unknown whether they still exist. As previously mentioned, there is an enormous amount of construction in the area.

While this tunnel and canal are interesting features in the history of the CPW, they are not considered eligible for inclusion on the National

Figure 28. View of the tram road in the project area.

Register of Historic Places.

Another feature worth noting is the existence of a tram road (labeled as "Old Tram" on the 1929 plat as seen in Figure 12). The 1853 plat (see Figure 11) also shows a "Saw Mill Site" on the then McKewn Tract. While the closest major rail line is the Southern Railway, we were unable to identify the name of the individual lumber company.

The tram road located on the current survey area (there may actually be up to three individual sections of road) was located (Figure 28). Each of the sections, including the one shown on the 1929 plat, evidence use beyond that of a tram. The roads are currently used as hunting roads and have been used for dumping trash. In general, the roads are not elevated and there was no evidence of ditches on the sides. Ultimately, if it were not for the maps, those roads would not be recognizable as trams.

Because of the lack of characteristics that make up a tram road, these roads are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of approximately 587 acres of land in southeastern Dorchester County be used for a neighborhood of single family homes. This work, conducted for Ms. Paula Murphy of Centex Homes examined archaeological sites and cultural resources found in the proposed project area and is intended to assist the client in complying with their historic preservation responsibilities.

As a result of this investigation, five archaeological sites (38DR248-252) were identified. Site 38DR248 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic site that is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for the lack of quantity and quality of remains needed to address significant research questions. Site 38DR249 is a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century domestic site that is eligible for the National Register. Combined with the available oral history, this site has the ability to contribute significant data concerning the lifeways of early twentieth century farm owners. Site 38DR250 is an eighteenth to nineteenth century scatter that is potentially eligible for the National Register. Additional testing and research is needed to help identify the function of the site and to determine if the remains possess sufficient integrity to address significant research questions concerning eighteenth century slave settlements in this section of South Carolina. Site 38DR251 is a twentieth century site that is recommended not eligible for the National Register due to the large amount of modern trash at the site. Site 38DR252 is the location of the eighteenth to nineteenth century McKewn Settlement. It is recommended eligible for the National Register for its information potential.

A survey of public roads within 0.5 mile confirmed the findings of the 1997 county-wide survey (Fick 1997). No structures were found in the project APE.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered during construction activities. As always, contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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